

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries
of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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New York: 150 Nassau Street.

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CABLE ADDRESS, "SAMPAK, NEW YORK."

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Hamburg, Germany, Gr. Reichenstrasse 23 (Wilhelmshof).

Terms of Subscriptions Invariably in Advance,
Postage Prepaid:

United States and Canada, excepting Newfoundland	\$3.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21s.) (21m.) (21fr.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each	10c

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

Vol. XXIII. Saturday, August 25, 1900. No. 8
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THE LIVE STOCK AND SLAUGHTER HERD CENSUS FORECAST.

It was boldly asserted by members of the National Live Stock Association at the Fort Worth Convention, in January last, that there were more live stock in the United States than the Government census showed. The members of this association own \$600,000,000 worth of live stock. Taking so many of such declarations seriously we proceeded to sound the various sections of the country in such a way as to secure a verification or a contradiction of these statements. Our advice is now complete enough to announce the result of the poll of the stock interests. We are thus enabled to give a forecast of the live stock census which the Government authorized this year. The census will show that there are more live stock of all classes than we have been officially given credit for; considerably more. We are informed, however, that this fact will not affect the market price for cattle, etc., as the market price has always been fixed by the stock available for sale and the consumptive demand for the product of the abattoir. If prices go up, the ranches are cleaned; if they go down, the ranches are stocked. That condition alone controls the movement of live stock on the ranch.

You can't dig a pin's head of information from the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Department, the Census Supervisor or those in charge of this live stock census, about the census itself. They are all bound hard and fast, and are silent as oysters on the subject. This is necessary to prevent speculation upon the result. But our forecast, gleaned from the field, may be taken as a general condition of the census.

It is gratifying to know that there is an extra beef or two on the list if we go over hungry, but it is no consolation to be told that the price will be the same if we wish to eat him. So, generally speaking, live stock will be officially more, though the market will feel the same strain at high prices for the slaughter herd.

We hope that corn and feed will be plentiful and good, so that increased weights will add to the bulk of market stock.

The near future looks rosy for the ranch, but bluish for the packinghouse and the consumer who would like to buy a bit cheaper.

The above may be taken as the state of the census and the underlying condition of the live stock and of the meat market.

CATTLE PAPER.

The strong position into which the last two years have jumped live stock and ranch interests has made cattle a valuable and a handy asset for borrowing purposes. The banks in our Western country are seeking this kind of investment in preference to any other sort. Five, or even four, years ago the financial institutions shied at this class of security more readily than the farm mule would at the shadow of a negro, expecting trouble. This change in the live stock indus-

try is gratifying. The banks of Wichita alone have \$1,000,000 which it is specially desired to loan on cattle paper. Other financial institutions are possessed of the same eagerness.

The danger of a flush condition in any trade, especially when the good times come suddenly, is that stock men rush in to make up for lost time too fast, and imperil the very prosperity which is upon them by overloading and injudicious financial investments in a frantic effort to get richer too fast. Loose money makes hasty, loose transactions that fetch evil results. Go the pace, but go it carefully.

THE COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH ITALY.

The commercial agreement between this country and Italy, the terms of which have been made public by the State Department, helps our cottonseed oil interests, and it gives our skin interests a decided advantage inasmuch as the tanner of imported hides has prevailed over the skinner of Italian beeves. Hides and skins go in free. This new reciprocity treaty imposes a duty of 21½ lire per quintal upon cotton oil imported from this country into Italy.

We do not see, however, what comfort either the American canned fish interests or the makers of cottonseed oil can find in the fact that fish pickled or packed in oil can have from the schedule which taxes these products 15 lire per quintal when they enter Italy.

The treaty is the best which it was possible to obtain, and we must take it as it is. It is a similar document to the commercial agreements recently entered into by this country with France and Germany. We believe that Italy will become a very large user of cottonseed oil. We export to Italy approximately 3,675,000 gallons of cottonseed oil at a value of \$1,881,000. We do not send in \$10,000 worth of fish annually. Last year we sent to Italy less than 42,000 lbs. of hides and skins, other than fur skins, as against 1,142,000 lbs. in 1895.

We imported from Italy about \$120,000 worth of canned and cured fish per year. We also took from Italy, during the fiscal year ending June 30 last, 501,000 lbs. of hides and skins other than fur skins. We likewise took from our reciprocal neighbor 609,000 gallons of salad olive oil, and heavens only knows how much crude olive oil under the heading "Other vegetable oils fixed or expressed."

If this new commercial agreement will bring about a sort of evening up of the disparity of invoices of passing oil, hide and fish figures between this country and Italy, there will be much cause for gratification at the successful negotiation of it. If, however, our little cargoes become smaller and the Italian figures grow back to their old proportions of a few years ago, we shall feel a sense of chagrin which will nauseate our taste for treaties. The export lists for the next twelve months will give an inkling of what we may expect in reciprocal trade.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE MONOPOLIES.

Shrewd business concerns are rapidly taking advantage of the franchise liberality of certain South American States to secure concessions which will leave them a trade opening when all of the governments' gifts are dispensed and the trade avenues are closed to independent concerns except by royalty permission of the concession holder.

In Panama, for instance, the greater part of the revenue of the country is obtained from the sale to private parties of the exclusive right to carry on certain kinds of business in that country. The ice, the salt and the beef industry are some of the lines which are farmed out by the government for an annual rental. This State ownership is a Spanish way of doing business. It opens the way to tips and bribery, but it at the same time fetches in some revenue to the government, and is a valuable asset to the treasury.

The farming out of franchises by the State is not the kind of monopoly which the anti-monopolistic American public will tolerate, but it is the way of doing business in many South and Central American States. We state it here that our wide-awake firms might get in on the ground floor and get hold of some of these developing and trading concessions. They go to the highest bidder, then the conceding government stands aloof and lets the holder compete with coin, fixing his own market prices. There are exceptions to this, of course, for the government sometimes feels a personal or a paternal interest, and fixes the selling price in the grant. This does not matter, as the figure is usually the one suggested by a tip of the holder to the proper receiver of this incentive.

Consul-General Gruder at Panama, in commenting upon the practice of the government to which he is accredited, says:

"The concessions for articles of a decided mercantile value cover the right of importing, buying in the department, and selling the article, to the exclusion of all competitors. These concessions are placed for sale every year by the Government, and go to the highest bidder, generally for a period of one year. For 1900, the tobacco concession sold for \$55,000 (about \$26,400 gold), and was divided into two divisions. The concession for cigarettes was sold for \$30,000 (\$13,200 gold) to one party, and the concession for tobacco, cigars, etc., was sold for \$25,000 (\$11,000 gold). The gambling concession was also divided into two parts. The lottery, which consists of prizes and drawings for which tickets are sold, brings the Government something like \$42,000 (\$18,500 gold) per annum, while the right to carry on gambling games, consisting of roulette tables, dice tables, slot machines, wheels of fortune and other devices of this character, was bought for \$60,000 (\$30,400 gold). Thus, the gambling right alone for the department brings the Government annually over \$100,000 (\$44,000 gold). It can readily be seen how desirable these monopolies are, if they can be secured for anything like a reasonable price. Salt, for instance, is well known to be an absolute necessity, and yet the persons buying the salt concession have complete control of the supply, price and grade of salt to be sold in this market."

Further down in South America navigation and almost every form of trade and trade development is carried on under this monop-

listic principle of State lease and State agency.

If South American republics adhere to this style of doing business in every line, and hang on to the succession of the leases, or fix their terminal by a short limit of years, the revenue derived therefrom will be a very large one and offer new incentives to revolution, any leaders who may periodically become dissatisfied with the existing conduct of affairs and desire to manage the country's franchise business themselves for a while. The system, however, will always have a checking effect upon industrial development, because there is little inducement for independent and competing concerns to seek a footing or to spend money in working their products into favor. Competition having been killed, the life of trade and trade development are gone. But that is the Spanish-American way of it, and our own business plans must be shaped in accordance.

COOLING THINGS IN ENGLAND.

The English people are gradually creeping out from under their old-time prejudice against ice and cold things in the way of diet and home comforts.

Science is teaching them that freshly slaughtered meats are not healthy until the animal heat gets out of them. Sheer necessity has added the lesson that refrigeration is the quickest means to this end. The Englishman is also giving up his musty, damp, cold cellar for the more convenient and healthier ice box and refrigerator.

His "cold bottle," which is growing in favor, is teaching him gradually that cold ale and other cold beverages drink more delightfully in that state during the hot summer months, at least. The "pub" refrigerator, the shop refrigerator and the market cooler are slowly taking their place in the domestic and the food economy of the sturdy Briton.

The growing popularity of cold air in Great Britain is evidenced by the enlarging business of the Anglo-Saxon refrigerator concerns, and by other indications of the increased conservation of perishable goods in the tight little islands on the Channel. The Australian frozen meat man is properly the father of the cold storage school in England, but the enterprise of American refrigerated meat and butter houses has done more than all other agencies to develop the field and to carry forward the practical lesson taught. The United Kingdom is yet a conservative and a virgin field for refrigeration. Especially is this true in the provinces, in Scotland and in Ireland. There is not a refrigerator car on the railways of Erin. All of this has yet to be changed by business enterprise for the better movement of our trade.

United States Consul Albert W. Swalm at Montevideo, reports that crude bones are exported from Uruguay in large quantities, the amount in 1899 being 40,587,601 pounds. Of this total the proportion forwarded directly to the United States was 4,612,025 pounds.

RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH ITALY.

The following are the duties upon American products, and manufactures in the lines of trade covered by this journal entering Italy under the terms of the new commercial agreement between that country and the United States, promulgated by this government July 19. Under section 3 of the Dingley tariff act, France and Germany have the same sort of arrangement with this country.

Upon cottonseed oil, 21.50 lire per quintal.

Upon fish, pickled or in oil, excluding the tunny, preserved in boxes or barrels, sardines and anchovies, 15 lire per quintal. Upon other fish preserved, 25 lire per quintal.

Upon dynamo-electrical machinery: (1) The weight of which exceeds 1,000 kilograms, 16 lire per quintal. (2) Weighing 1,000 kilograms or less, 25 lire per quintal. Upon detached parts of dynamo-electrical machines, 25 lire per quintal.

The following are among the articles which shall be admitted free of duty: Oil, natural fertilizers of all kinds, skins, crude, fresh or dried, not suitable for fur, and fur skins.

AUSTRALIAN STOCK CONDITIONS.

In reply to our letter of inquiry, one of the largest concerns in Australia interested in the live stock and meat chilling industry, says: Editor The National Provisioner:

I regret I am obliged to reply very briefly as I will sail for London to-morrow and shall not return for about three months.

With regard to the live stock in Australia at present, opinions differ very materially. The losses in New South Wales have undoubtedly reduced the stock of sheep there to about 30,000,000 though Government statistics profess to show more than that number.

The loss in Queensland is as yet undetermined, but will probably run into about 6,000,000. Victoria having drawn very heavily on her own resources for local supplies and export and not having as usual been enabled to restock from the adjoining colonies, has probably had her live stock reduced by about 2,000,000.

I reckon, therefore, that the total number of sheep at present, exclusive of this year's lambing, in Australia, does not much exceed 60,000,000.

With regard to cattle we think that your estimate of a reduction of about 2,000,000 head would be found to be approximately correct. The losses by death have all occurred in Queensland, but as the other colonies usually draw on Queensland for their store cattle and have not been able to do so for about the last twelve months, their returns must also show considerable shrinkage from local consumption and export.

QUARANTINE IN NORWAY.

Consul General Bordewich sends from Christiania, July 27, 1900, copy and translation of a royal proclamation declaring that Smyrna, in Asia, Osaka, in Japan, Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, and Melbourne, in Australia, should be considered infected with the Oriental plague and quarantine regulations should take effect. The ports of Argentina are no longer to be considered infected. According to prior proclamations, Arabia, Persia, India, China, Formosa, Mauritius, the Sandwich Islands and New Caledonia, as well as the city of Sydney, in Australia, and the ports in Egypt and Manila, are considered infected.

Nearly 351,000,000 pounds of foreign wool were imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 3, 1897. Last year there were less than 77,000,000 pounds of foreign wool imported, a difference of 274,000,000 pounds.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

THE UNDERTONE GOOD BUT NO MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN PRICES AT ANY TIME—CASH SALES OF VERY FAIR VOLUME, AND THE PACKERS TAKING THE UNLOADED FUTURES AGAINST THEM—EXPORTERS CONSERVATIVE BUYERS, BUT HOME DEMANDS FAIRLY ACTIVE—SPECULATION IS VERY SLACK.

There has been nothing this week to indicate that the near future was likely to show material change in prices. Some hope has been had that as the September long interest was being steadily shaken out, that the packers would take hold of affairs for better figures; but any improvement that has taken place has been of that slight order that it could easily disappear by manipulation. The packers seem disposed to hold the position of affairs about steady, and neither marked gains nor losses occur to prices at any time. An attempt to figure upon the near future of the market is perplexing all around. Everyone in the trade concedes that rarely, from the position of supplies here and in this country, is the market in better shape for stronger prices, yet with the condition of the export business, the general reports from Europe concerning the sentiment of buyers there, united to the remarkably dull speculative feeling in this country, that the course of affairs is entirely problematical and much more difficult to figure upon than ordinarily. The foreign markets look upon the prices in this country as plenty high enough; indeed that they are too high by making a comparison with this time last year and allowances even for the much smaller stocks now than then, that last year at this time while they were willing to buy freely at the comparatively low figures, they are this season feeling that the market cannot be at least much further against them, while they have hopes that as the season advances prospective hog supplies may throw affairs more in their favor. Then again they are allowing their accumulations of the products to run down as low as possible in the belief that their own hog supplies will help them out more than perhaps ever before. The reports from all over Europe are that the hog crop will be quite liberal, and so long as the foreigners can get corn in this country at around current prices they can depend upon their own hog products more extensively than usual to helping them out against the prevailing rates in this country. It is clear that although stocks of hog products in Europe are small, that many of the distributors there are even compelled to buy back their stuff at times to meet some special calls upon them for supplies, that there is going to be a protracted holding off of urgent demands thence unless something unusual happens in this country to change the sentiment. The only scare possible would be from the corn crop, reports concerning which are watched with a good deal of interest. As Europe has a larger

hog supply this year it will need more corn, while it must be remembered as well that more corn will be required this year in this country for feeding purposes. It is an interesting consideration that with the large corn crop of last year closely used up, a smaller surplus of old corn to be carried over into the new crop season than in years, and the increasing wants for consumption this year here and in Europe, just why present crop prospects for the grain fail to invigorate views of holders of hog products; it is a fact that any stronger views prevailing at times in the corn markets are almost lost sight of just now in connection with the provisions. We have all along contended that the extent of the hog supplies in this country the coming season would be a surprise generally, as with the belief that the prices of hogs were sufficiently high through this last year to encourage the farmers over raising swine, that they could get more for their corn by putting it into hogs than in any other way; that last winter showed the loss of pigs from weather conditions smaller than usual, and that right along through this season it has paid better to feed corn, and that it will largely account for the small supplies of corn in this country, while it implies that the future marketing of hogs will be exceptionally large. But this is no reason why deliveries of hog products through this and next month should not be at least firmly held, but only that the late fall and thereafter the packing may be had at substantially lower prices. It is a question now for the nearer deliveries as to whether exporters will be compelled to buy more freely than at present, and as to whether they are able to get along with their present conservative method of buying until the new packing season is somewhat advanced. Further reports concerning the corn crop of an adverse order might stimulate speculative sentiment in provisions; in that event the foreigners would probably feel like taking hold more freely of the hog products; otherwise we look for dragging conditions with not much change from current prices. The speculation through the week has been of a very dull order. There has been further liquidation of September, particularly of pork and ribs, while these offerings have been taken up mainly by the packers, who seem to have confidence of current prices, while they have a good home distributing business; indeed, it has been against cash sales that most of the contracts have been taken. There is an impression that the short interest is sufficiently large to work and that this may ultimately develop a temporary spurt to prices. Lard has been better supported than pork or ribs this week, and because it has had more of a demand from shippers than meats, however, lack of general interest in it, yet one or two round lots placed, besides a moderate business otherwise. The home demands for meats have been very good at the West, and the general distributing business in pork, lard and meats has been encouraging, although it is doubtful if stocks have been further pulled down, as the receipts of hogs have been of fair volume, indeed larger than had been expected. In New York there has been conservative buying of steam lard with marked disinclination of exporters to pay current prices. The Continent shippers are steady, moderate buyers

of refined lard, but are not manifesting much urgency over taking it. The compound lard trading is somewhat better at easier prices, but lacks especial life. The city people are marketing their lard close to productions, chiefly to exporters; they are also able to get firm prices for bellies, all averages, as supplies of these are moderate while under steady demands from neighboring markets; light bellies continue especially scarce; loose hams and shoulders have a comfortable amount of business at steady prices.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,829 bbls. pork, 9,435,661 lbs. lard and 14,297,729 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,260 bbls. pork, 9,903,565 lbs. lard and 16,074,622 lbs. meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 5,749 bbls. pork, 8,750,592 lbs. lard and 15,317,504 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 2,944 bbls. pork, 7,745,063 lbs. lard and 18,136,722 lbs. meats.

CANNED MEATS are held at rather stronger prices, with increased demand; 1-lb. cans at \$1.40@1.42½, 2-lb. cans at \$2.50, 4-lb. cans at \$4.95, 6-lb. cans at \$8.25, and 14-lb. cans at \$18.50.

BEEF.—The English shippers are moderate buyers and there is a fair home demand. City tierced extra India mess, at \$15.50@15.75; barreled, extra mess, at \$9.00@9.50; family at \$12.50@13.00, and packet at \$10.50@11.00.

BEEF HAMS are hard to sell, while offered at \$19.00 in car lots.

On Saturday (18th) hog receipts West, 37,000, last year, 29,000. The products were stronger and closed at an advance for the day of 12@15c on pork, 5 points on lard, and 12@17 points on ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.92½; city lard, \$6.50@6.70; refined lard, Continent, \$7.30; S. A., \$8.00; do., kegs, \$9.10; compound lard, 6@6½c.

In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$12.25 to \$13.25; family mess at \$15.00 for Western and \$15.50@16.00 for city. In city cut meats, sales of 20,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 9½@9¾c for 12 lbs. average, and 8¾@9c for 14 lbs. average. Hogs at 7¼@7½c.

On Monday, hog receipts, 44,000; last year, 63,000. The products were unsettled, but closed strong; pork lost 7c for the day and ribs 2@5 points, while lard advanced 5 points. Swift bought 3,000 tierces lard, against foreign acceptances. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7.02½; city lard, \$6.50@6.70; refined lard, Continent, \$7.35; S. A., \$8.00; do., kegs, \$9.10; compound lard, 6@6½c.

In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$12.25@13.25; family mess at \$15.00 for Western and \$15.50@16.00 for city; short clear at \$13.75@15.25. Hogs, 7¼@7½c. In city cut meats, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 9½c; 14 lbs. average, 9c; 10 lbs. average, 10c. Hogs, 7¼@7½c.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 42,000; last year, 49,000. The products were unsettled for pork, which closed 10@15c lower for the day, while firmer for lard and 2 points higher; ribs closed at 5 points decline. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7.05; city lard, \$6.50@6.70; compound lard, 6@6½c; refined lard, Continent, \$7.35; S. A., \$8.00; do., kegs, \$9.15. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$12.25 to \$13.25; family at \$15.00 for Western and \$15.50@16.00 for city; short clear, \$13.75@15.25. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6½@6¾c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 9½c; 14 lbs. average, 9c, and 10 lbs. average, 10c. Hogs, 7¼@7½c.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 58,000; last year, 59,000. The products varied little, alternately firm and easy, closing 2@5c lower on pork, unchanged on lard, and 2@5 points higher on ribs. In New York, Western steam

lard, \$7.05; city lard, \$6.50; refined lard, Continent, \$7.05; S. A., \$8.00; do., kegs, \$9.15; compound lard, 57¢@61¢. In pork, sales of 350 bbls. mess at \$12.25@13.00 for old and \$13.50@14.00 for new; 100 bbls. family mess at \$15.00@16.00; short clear, \$13.75@15.50. In city cut meats, sales of 20 tierces clear bellies, 81¢; 15,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 9¼¢@9½¢; do., 14 lbs. average, 8¾¢@9¢; pickled shoulders, 6½¢@6¾¢; pickled hams, 10¢@10½¢.

On Thursday hog receipts West, 52,000; last year, 46,000. The products were stronger, and closed at an advance for the day of 5¢@7¢ for pork, 2 points for lard and 5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard 7.10, city lard 6.50. Refined lard: Continent, 7.40, S. A., 8, do. kegs 9.10. In pork prices as yesterday. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders 6½¢@6¾¢, pickled hams 10¢@10½¢, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 9¼¢@9½¢.

BEEF.—City extra mess is lower. Quoted at \$15@15.25. Sale of 100 tes. at \$15.25.

On Friday hog receipts were moderate, and the products turned stronger, with an advance early of about 12¢ on pork and 5 points on lard and ribs, from which there were moderate further changes. In New York, Western steam lard 7.15. Refined lard: Continent 7.45, S. A. 8, do. kegs 9.15. Compound lard 6¢@6½¢. Mess pork \$12.25@13, family at \$15.50@16. In city cut meats, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 9¼¢@9½¢; 14 lbs. average, 8¾¢@9¢; pickled shoulders 6½¢@6¾¢, pickled hams, 10¢@10½¢. Hogs 7¾¢@8.

* The Glacier, the United States refrigerator transport employed by General MacArthur in the Philippines in furnishing his men with meat, is now on its regular trip to Sydney, Australia, to get a cargo of food-stuffs. There is practically no native meat in the Philippines, and much of the fresh food of that character that is used by the soldiers comes from Australia. Mutton and beef are both secured in the sub-tropical continent. It is the intention of the Commissary Department to supply the soldiers in the Philippines with seven parts of fresh meat to three parts of salt beef or pork. However, in view of the remoteness of many garrisons in the archipelago it is not always possible to keep up that proportion. Many of the men in the remote districts are obliged to live largely on dried and canned meats. All the salt beef that is used in the Philippines is taken from the United States.

The machinery for the new fertilizer factory at Jacksonville, Fla., is beginning to arrive, and Manager Carroll will soon have his hands full superintending the work.

HOG AND CORN OUTLOOK.

Great Heat and Drouth Has Still Further Reduced the General Corn Prospects of the Country—Corn Seems to Be Rather Drying Up Than Maturing Naturally—Marked Feature of the Present Growing Season With Very High Degree of Temperature Has Been Dry Weather—Hog Situation in Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois—Some Increase in Hog Cholera—Scarcity of Old Corn as Well as High Price Forcing Hogs of All Kinds Upon the Market Immaturely Fattened—Winter Packing Will Be Generally Fattened Upon the New Crop of Corn.

(Written exclusively for The National Provisioner by S. Thornton K. Prime.)

Chicago, August 22, 1900.

For the last six weeks the country has gone through all sorts and conditions of extremes with all its growing crops.

Still, all through these hard lines there has been one predominant feature which has never left us, but has, literally speaking, left a mark upon our growing crops, the effects of which have been felt at maturity and harvest.

The shortening up of the winter wheat crop in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, is largely traceable to the effects of dry weather and insect life early in the season.

As the season progressed a destructive drouth swept over the spring wheat States of the Dakotas and Minnesota, and so reduced the final yield that statisticians have never yet been able to ascertain collectively how much or how small was that reduction. In fact, some even go as far as to say that there was no shortage in the spring wheat crop this year, but this was made up by the increased yield of the late spring wheat. This opinion, however, I do not entertain in any manner, shape or form.

While these crops each have special areas where surpluses are made, the final outcome of the corn crop spreads over such a large belt of country that while it may in some regions be doing just as well as it can and promising great results, still in other areas the outlook it just the opposite.

The absence of snow last winter, the shortness of the rainfall early in the year, and an intensely hot summer, accompanied by periods of extreme drouth, have given us the most trying and unsatisfactory conditions to handle while watching and waiting for the ultimate outcome of the corn.

The rainfall since the date of my last letter to The Provisioner has been confined to the surplus corn States east of the Mississippi River.

The whole corn crop of the country north of the Ohio River, with probably the excep-

tion of Kansas and some portions of Missouri, has eared out fairly well. Better than was expected, considering the awful drouth prior to July 15.

It is not filling as well as in 1899 or in 1897. The corn is not maturing naturally, but is literally being kiln dried. The early corn that was well cultivated on good, strong lands has not suffered so severely, though there will be a shrinkage and loss of oil of 10 per cent. of its possible value.

All the late planted corn, although not always badly fired, will sustain a still greater loss.

The past week has been probably the most severe on the crop of corn in Kansas, part of Missouri and a portion of Illinois than any other section of the corn belt.

Where rains fell recently farmers seem inclined to sell a little old corn, but with the continued intense heat even the small receipts of corn have been reduced to a lower level.

Stocks of old corn everywhere have never been reported so low as at the present time.

There is no inclination among farmers to make any contracts for the new crop. The feeding of new corn, owing to the scarcity of the old, is becoming more and more general where stocks of old corn are exhausted. Cutting up corn and feeding it, stalk and all, is a custom increasing every year among stock feeders. This is particularly the case in a dry year when grass is short, as well as all other kinds of coarse feed.

In eastern Nebraska tame grass is reported generally good, and wild grass is fair. Farmers are well satisfied with present prices of hogs. There is an average amount of young hogs for fall feeding all through that territory. Hogs have been generally healthy all summer, but rumors of cholera are on the increase in some parts of this State.

Hog reports from central Illinois, one of the most important hog areas of the country, show that farmers now are compelled to cut

COMING EVENTS.

1900.

- Aug. 27.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31.—Live Stock Fair, Cambridge, N. Y.
- October.—National Live Stock Exchange annual meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.
- October 16-26.—Hereford-Shorthorn show and sale, Kansas City.
- Oct. 20-Nov. 2.—International Fair, San Antonio, Tex.
- November 13-15.—Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.
- Nov. 13, 14, 15. Annual Convention of Illinois Live Stock Association, at the State House, Springfield.
- November 16, 17, 18, 19. Pittsburg (Pa.) stockyards. Fat stock show, at the Central Stockyards.
- December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Zero Combination Metallic Ammonia Packing.

This Packing is to be used Exclusively for Packing

Ammonia Pumps.



The Core of this Packing is Red, and is made from the Celebrated

Rainbow Packing.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Celebrated Rainbow Packing, Peerless Piston and Valve Rod Packing, Eclipse Sectional Rainbow Gasket, Hercules Combination, and Honest John Packings.

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THE PEERLESS RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO.,

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their corn to feed as they have no old corn and but little grass. There will be no large run of hogs from central Illinois until they can be ripened with new corn. Hog cholera at present seems to be steadily on the increase. In this district there are few cattle on feed, as feeders move them out very rapidly when they have to pay 40 cents for old corn.

My advices from southeastern Iowa show that they have had plenty of rain recently, but the heat is still very excessive. Very little old corn left. Selling at home at from 35 to 38c for feeding purposes. Some farmers are already feeding new corn. The crop of matured hogs is not very large. Feeders have been moving out very freely recently the fat hogs on account of the scarcity of old corn.

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS IN SESSION.

We have received from the Dallas (Tex.) "Morning News," as correspondence, the following interesting report of the proceedings of the called meeting of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, held in Fort Worth, Tex., on Tuesday of this week:

A called meeting of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Commercial Club rooms, the president, Marion Sansom of Alvarado, being in the chair and something over sixty delegates in attendance.

The session was in reality a continuation of the one held at Fort Worth about a month ago, and several matters carried over from that meeting were the chief features of the day's proceedings. Among these were the question of encouraging and providing for the home consumption of cottonseed hulls and cake, securing accurate foreign market reports, the selection of a chemist to inspect the products of the different mills, discussion of the Grout bill to put a special tax on butterine, appointment of an arbitration committee and the erection of a factory to supply the members of the association with bags and press cloth. It was to consider these questions that yesterday's meeting was called.

After calling the body to order President Sansom made a short talk expressing gratification at the large attendance and outlining the work to be taken up. In the course of his remarks he said: "We represent a very great interest and have been much abused and accused of being in a trust. Sometimes I almost wish we were, for my experience has taught me that we nearly always pay higher for the cottonseed than the price of the products warrant."

On a call for new members, five came forward and had their names entered on the rolls. It was stated that the number of mills in Texas and Oklahoma and Indian Territories is 144, and of this number sixty-nine are members of the association. It is expected that the greater part of the others will join in the near future.

The committee appointed at the late convention at Fort Worth to suggest plans to encourage the use by farmers of cottonseed hulls and cake instead of the raw cottonseed, submitted a report in favor of sending out printed circulars showing the comparative values of seed and of hulls and cake for feeding and fertilizing purposes. They recommend that each mill be furnished with 1,000 circulars for distribution.

Secretary Robert Gibson suggested that a bulletin lately issued by the Agricultural and Mechanical College be added and that the different mills have their letter heads printed on the circular. The report, with this and other small additions, was adopted.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as the committee on arbitration: J. W. Aydelotte, Shawnee, O. T.; M. E. Singleton, Fort Worth; A. R. McCord, Cameron; F. C.

Callier, Dallas; J. B. Dale, Jr., Greenville; D. H. Caswell, Austin; F. H. Bailey, Paris; Harry Landa, New Braunfels; W. Boyd, Hillsboro; A. S. Cavett, McGregor; H. M. Munger, Mexia; J. W. Allison, Ennis; R. L. Hefflin, Galveston.

The proposition to employ a competent chemist to inspect the products of the different mills forming the association and to pass on the quality of the output was discussed at considerable length, the committee having the matter in charge having reported in favor of the plan.

Mr. Landa moved that each mill be assessed \$35, or as much thereof as was found necessary to defray the expenses of the provision, which he estimated at about \$2,000. As a substitute for this Mr. Hefflin moved that a chemist be elected and that each mill needing his services pay for them at a scale of fees to be fixed by the executive committee, also that a referee be selected to decide such differences as may arise between the association chemist and the chemist representing the purchaser.

Mr. Schumacher, of Navasota, was suggested for the position and stated that he would serve at a compensation of \$1 for each analysis of oil and 25 cents for each analysis of cake, to see how much oil had been left in the cake, with the guarantee that the work for the association would amount to \$300 per annum. This proposition was accepted.

B. K. Erwin, of Waxahachie, called attention to the numerous suits for damages filed by mill employees receiving injuries of various descriptions while in the discharge of their duties, and expressed some anxiety as to whether there was a way to prevent the litigation. None of the other delegates could offer a remedy for the evil, but all seemed to share his views.

The afternoon session was called for 1:30 o'clock, and opened five or ten minutes later. The proposed tax on butterine came up first for consideration, and the following was offered by J. B. Dale, Jr.:

"In view of the fact that the Grout bill to increase the tax on the manufacture of butterine has been set to be called up before Congress on Dec. 6 next, the Cottonseed Crushers of Texas and the Indian Territory assembled, herewith enter our protest against the passage of this bill or any other bill discriminating against the free use of cottonseed oil for cooking or in any other edible form, especially its use in the manufacture of butterine; therefore, be it

"Resolved, 1. That as the usefulness, wholesomeness and purity of butterine as an edible product has been established by the most expert chemists in the world, it is unfair that it be destroyed by unjust class legislation either state or national for the benefit of and to foster and build up a competing product.

"2. That we hereby call on every cottonseed crusher, refiner and manufacturer of butterine to at once get up petitions of the thousands of employees engaged in their different manufactories, together with the cotton planters and cattle and hog producers, to be sent to their state legislators and congressmen urging them to defeat this unjust bill, affecting as it would the principal industries of the South.

"3. That the newspapers of the South be requested to publish these proceedings, and copies be sent the "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter" and National Provisioner, trade papers interested in and representing the oil and provision interests of our whole country, in appreciation of their previous efforts in our behalf, and soliciting the continuation of the good work done until all such discriminating class legislation against the products of our section in favor of another is stopped."

No definite action was taken in regard to securing European market quotations, although the matter was discussed by a number of members, who advanced ideas as to the best plan to be adopted. It was suggested by Mr. Hefflin that quotations be arranged for from the Hamburg and Liverpool markets, and that this information be furnished to all members weekly and at any other time on request. The matter was left where it stood at the beginning, having been referred to the executive committee with power to act by the Fort Worth convention.

President Sansom was called on for a talk as to the prospect of selling the hulls to cattle feeders during the approaching season. He thought it hardly proper to express himself on the subject, being both a cottonseed crusher and cattle feeder, and not entirely without prejudice in the matter, but yielded to the repeated request and was given close attention.

"The disposition, as far as I can find out from the feeders, is to hold off at present prices," he said. "They recognize the fact that the price of meal is not controlled by the feeders, while the hull is. In order to induce them to take hold it is necessary for the mill men to figure out what they can do. I want to say, however, that the feeders have several things to hold them back to start on. There is a big corn crop in the Northwest, and of course that means lower prices."

"I think the mill men ought to give the feeders good prices on the meal, as they depend on them to take the hulls. I do not know of a single feeder that has bought his cattle for the next season, while at this time last year all of them had bought. The men who feed the bulk of this stuff have not bought and will not buy until they make a contract for feed. A good many are ready to go to work if they could get prices to suit, but this talk of \$17 and \$18 for meal has held them off. I think the feeders ought to get hulls at \$2.50 per ton."

After the conclusion of his talk the president stated that it had been suggested that the body should discuss the question of prices to be paid for bags, and that it would be in order for the lag men to retire from the room while the discussion lasted.

Mr. Landa was called on for an expression of opinion. He remarked that he hadn't thought much about the plan, but was in favor of both a bag and press-cloth factory if it could be located at New Braunfels. He referred the matter to Mr. Hefflin, who had given it considerable attention and made an interesting presentation of his views.

"I am satisfied that the cost of a factory would only be nominal," he said. "For a permanent expenditure of \$2,000 more bags could be made than the association could use. After making the investigation I addressed a letter to fifteen or twenty mill men that had taken an interest in the matter and suggested that each mill as a corporation invest as much as \$2,000 in a corporation to start off with a capital of \$100,000."

"The permanent investment need not exceed \$3,000. That amount is not only sufficient to make all the bags the association or all the mills in Texas can use, but also all the grain bags used in Texas. The idea is that, with such a company properly managed there would never be a time when the market could be cornered on. The uniform price over this country and Europe would indicate that there is a combination now, but of course we cannot say about that."

"I investigated the methods of buying the stuff that the bags are manufactured out of. The company could always get material on bank credit for four or five months. But suppose the company did not make any dividends and you got your bags cheaper. You would be getting an indirect return on your outlay."

"I do not see where the bag factory could lose any money on the investment. The only chance to lose anything would be in violent fluctuations of the market. The machinery consists of nothing in the world but sewing machines made for the purpose and could be run by electricity. It doesn't require any skilled labor. If the employees marched out you could get another force and go right ahead."

"The press-cloth is very similar, but requires more expensive machinery and skilled labor. My own calculation was that there would be a profit of anywhere from 40 to 60 per cent."

"You have heard what has been said about the bag question," remarked President Sansom. "I wish that talk had been made a year or two ago and then some of you would have invested in a bag factory instead of oil mills."

Mr. Erwin didn't think it too late to begin and declared that enough money could be raised among the crowd present to put up both factories.

H. L. Scales, of Corsicana, thought that the outside matters could well be left alone and that it was as much as a man could successfully try to make money out of their present business, with cottonseed prices out of sight. He moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter and Messrs. Erwin, Landa and Hefflin were named, the secretary being added later.

This closed the business and the meeting adjourned sine die at 3:30 o'clock.

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—The whole volume of cattle arriving at Chicago for the current week has not been larger than for the previous week, but has embraced a larger proportion of rangers than heretofore this season. There has been somewhat of a reversal in the movement, in that the market has been getting its heaviest day's supply on Mondays, while for this week Wednesday furnished a surprise in the receipt of 25,000 against 17,000 for opening day.

There has been very good demand for fat native steers and quality good enough to sell at \$5.75 and up has held very close to a steady level with a noticeable preference shown for light and handy weight if quality and fat were not lacking. Below a \$5.75 style there has been an uneven decline not amounting to much until a kind of light to medium and not more than half-fat steers that has to compete with westerns is reached; these having slumped off probably 10¢ to 15 cents during the week.

The best cattle here have sold at \$6 for weight ranging around 1,275 lbs. up, several lots having made this top figure, but for great bulk of dressed beef, shipping and export steers the sales have ranged at \$5.25 to \$5.80 with perhaps more trades at \$5.50 to \$5.70 than for any week of the summer. Below quality good enough to sell at \$5.25 or better the native offerings, especially if lacking feeder quality, meet hard competition in the range beef steers that are selling largely at \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Any change from present condition in the native beef cattle market during the next few weeks is apt to be noted in wider range in prices as there seems to be ample demand to justify present prices, if not some higher, for finished dry lot steers while the rush of range beef to market will make severe competition for the medium down to common kinds.

Not far from 10,000 western range steers arrived during the first half of the week. These cattle are not as well finished and mature as they should be at this season of the year. A few are selling around \$5.00, but hardly half a dozen small lots have made above this figure during the season thus far and bulk sell below \$4.80, ranging as low as \$3.75 for steers, cows \$3.00 to \$3.75 with a few best heifers, \$4.40 during the week. The market is lower by 10¢ to 15¢ than a week ago.

The week has not developed any new conditions in the stock cattle trade. The demand calls for good strong weight feeders and very light weight cheap stockers while a large contingent of medium grades can hardly find outlet at any price. Good to extra native feeders sell at \$4.25 to \$4.75, westerns largely at \$4.00 to \$4.35, light stockers \$2.75 to \$3.50, medium grades quoted at \$3.60 to \$4.25 but few selling.

Very few good fat dry lot cows and heifers are coming and prices for the kind hold close to steady with top kinds around \$4.90 and strictly good cows \$4.00 to \$4.25 below this price suddenly drop off to about \$3.60 and from that down to \$2.75 for killers, while canners sell at \$2.25 to \$2.65, and for everything below choice the market is very sluggish. Veal calves have held close to steady with choice quotable at \$6.60. Bulls very slow sale except for good exports.

Texas cattle opened steady to strong at \$3.50 to around \$3.95 for grass steers, but were easier on middle days of the week. Sup-

plies have not been heavy and there is very fair demand for them where they are fat.

HOGS.—The week has not furnished any new features in the hog trade. Supplies have been moderate, in fact, slightly lighter than for the previous week. Prices have hardened somewhat on the popular weights and qualities, that is for shipper, butcher and bacon styles to weigh close around 200 to 230 lbs. for the butchers and 160 to 175 for bacon. There is a scarcity of these kinds and on Wednesday they sold around 20 cents higher than closing prices of the previous week, strictly prime heavy also made a slight gain and sold around 15 cents higher than low time of previous week. The above applies to about one-third of the supplies as they are now coming, the two-thirds going to the packing trade and showing very little change from prices current at close of business for the previous week, the strength in the market for good hogs during the week resulting in a further widening in extreme range of prices until it is now 50¢ to 60¢ between common packers and the best light.

On Wednesday's market two-thirds of the 25,000 on sale went at a range of \$4.90 to \$5.25; there was a fair representation of prime heavy at \$5.30 to \$5.35, the butcher and shipper mediums \$5.37 1/2 to \$5.45 and light bacons \$5.50 to \$5.57 1/2.

The country is sending in a good many old brood cows, coarse, heavy and half-fat mixed weights, as it always does at this season of the year. It is such as these that sell at bottom of the wide range and are not wanted even at the prices. There is no use to try to stop them coming and the only thing for the country to do is to recognize that, on their merits, these objectionable hogs must sell 40¢ to 50¢ per cwt under good hogs. Small pigs are beginning to come and will increase from now on unless history fails to repeat itself as it always does about the time farmers begin to toss new corn to the feed lot, cholera begins to develop with the green corn diet and this starts a rush to realize on the small pigs.

SHEEP.—This week threatens to break all former records for receipts of sheep and lambs, the total for half-week ended Wednesday being 76,000. Outside of the feeder trade, which has been quite lively, the market has become completely demoralized, prices severely and unevenly lower and yards carrying enough state sheep and lambs at the close of business on Wednesday to supply demand for balance of the week without the arrival of another hoof. There has been big trade in feeders at \$3.25 to \$3.60 for sheep, \$3.60 to \$3.80 for yearlings and \$4.40 to \$4.75 for lambs, but in the mutton trade there is no such thing as getting at accurate quotations. It is doubtful if any sheep could be sold at 4 and 5 was buying as good lambs as were selling at \$5.90 to \$6.00 last week.

Chicago Provision Market.

The future of the provision market contains a good deal of uncertainty. There has been influential selling of January futures for some weeks, although it is at a heavy discount under the September, and could only be made profitable after a decline of at least a cent a pound in the live hog. Provisions undoubtedly have sympathized with the general commercial dullness incident to the election season. If there is a revival of business generally this fall, hog products should respond, too. The provision crowd assumes that Armour controls the ribs; the stock is only 14,000,000 lbs., and decreasing. The outsider has been as indifferent of late concerning hog product as concerning grain.

A petition with sixty signatures went to the Board of Trade directors last night, asking for the revocation of that rule limiting the

trading in futures to sixty days. The petition was circulated by James Patten. The directors disapproved of the petition. The sixty-day trading rule was recommended by the Revision Rules Committee, and was carried a few months ago by a large majority.

The directors of the Board of Trade appointed the following committee upon the application of William Nash to investigate the charges of uncommercial conduct made against him by Henry Parker and James Nicol: Messrs. E. S. Adams, W. L. Gregson and C. W. Buckley.

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, AUG. 18.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	11.00	11.15	10.95	11.15
October	11.10	11.20	11.00	11.20
January	10.95	11.10	10.95	11.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	6.57 1/2	6.62 1/2	6.52 1/2	6.62 1/2
October	6.60	6.67 1/2	6.57 1/2	6.67 1/2
January	6.35	6.42 1/2	6.32 1/2	6.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	6.82 1/2	7.05	6.82 1/2	7.05
October	6.80	6.92 1/2	6.77 1/2	6.92 1/2
January	5.70	5.80	5.65	5.80
MONDAY, AUG. 20.				
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	11.20	11.30	11.07 1/2	11.07 1/2
October	11.22 1/2	11.30	11.10	11.10
January	11.15	11.15	11.07 1/2	11.07 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	6.67 1/2	6.72 1/2	6.67 1/2	6.67 1/2
October	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.72 1/2
January	6.45	6.50	6.45	6.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.10	7.12 1/2	7.00	7.00
October	6.95	7.00	6.92 1/2	6.92 1/2
January	5.87 1/2	5.87 1/2	5.82 1/2	5.82 1/2
TUESDAY, AUG. 21.				
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	11.10	11.10	10.90	10.95
October	11.20	11.20	10.97 1/2	11.00
January	11.10	11.10	10.95	10.97 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.72 1/2
October	6.77 1/2	6.77 1/2	6.72 1/2	6.77 1/2
January	6.45	6.47 1/2	6.45	6.47 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.02 1/2	7.02 1/2	6.95	6.95
October	6.97 1/2	6.97 1/2	6.87 1/2	6.90
January	5.82 1/2	5.85	5.82 1/2	5.82 1/2
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.				
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	10.80	10.90	10.80	10.90
October	10.90	10.97 1/2	10.90	10.97 1/2
January	11.00	11.05	11.00	11.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.70
October	6.72 1/2	6.75	6.72 1/2	6.75
January	6.47 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.45	6.47 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	6.95	7.00	6.95	7.00
October	6.87 1/2	6.93	6.87 1/2	6.95
January	5.82 1/2	5.85	5.82 1/2	5.85
THURSDAY, AUG. 23.				
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
September	10.87 1/2	11.00	10.85	10.97 1/2
October	10.95	11.05	10.90	11.05
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	6.67 1/2	6.72 1/2	6.67 1/2	6.72 1/2
October	6.72 1/2	6.77 1/2	6.72 1/2	6.77 1/2
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	6.97 1/2	7.05	6.97 1/2	7.05
October	6.92 1/2	7.00	6.92 1/2	7.00
FRIDAY, AUG. 24.				
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
September	11.00	11.20	11.00	11.17 1/2
October	11.07 1/2	11.25	11.07 1/2	11.25
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	6.72 1/2	6.82 1/2	6.72 1/2	6.82 1/2
October	6.77 1/2	6.85	6.77 1/2	6.85
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.07 1/2	7.10	7.05	7.07 1/2
October	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05

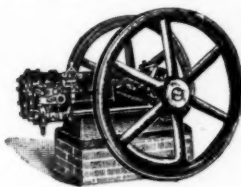
Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Board of Trade memberships are holding at \$2,325.

The Board of Trade adjourns Tuesday, August 28, the day of the Grand Army parade.

The Board of Trade directors have extended the privileges of the exchange hall to the members of the Grand Army Encampment.

The oldest packer in the United States is L. W. Fletcher, of Indianapolis. He was on



New Era GAS ENGINES

5 to 125 H. P.

Write for Catalogue.

THE NEW ERA IRON WORKS CO.
No. 82 Dale Ave., - - DAYTON, OHIO.

change on Monday, and found a few old acquaintances. He commenced business at Franklin, Ind., in 1847.

The following were admitted as Board of Trade members on Tuesday by the directors: Adolph J. Lichstern, Chicago; Guy G. Major, president of the American Linseed Company; E. C. Wall, Milwaukee; H. T. Terry, New York; A. Mennel, Toledo, and F. J. Reynolds, Toledo.

The board of trade, in its latest move to enjoin the bucket-shops from using Chicago board of trade quotations will compel them to come into court and show what right they have to the quotations. They will also have to show how they get them, as they are not furnished by the board. It is evident to board of trade officials that the bucket-shops steal the quotations, and the movement to restrain them from using them is regarded as the only effectual way of preventing bucket-shops from operating with them.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis had liberal runs of Texas cattle last week.

The range between top light and common packing grades is the widest in ten years.

Western sheep are coming quite freely to the Western markets, and liberal supplies may be expected for the next two or three months.

Among the nearly 2,000 prizes won by American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition, Chicago stockyards meat-food people played a prominent part.

Hog receipts at four markets last week were 212,300, a decrease of 31,000 from a week ago, but 3,000 more than a year ago. Chicago's hog supply was 8,000 more than a year ago.

Dr. Brnette, Chief Government Inspector in the hog department, reports an increased percentage of sick hogs within the last week to ten days, but says there are not as many as usual at this time of the year.

The hogs received last week averaged 245 lbs., against 242 lbs. the preceding week, 235 lbs. a month ago, 229 lbs. two months ago, 241 lbs. a year ago, 243 lbs. two years ago and 251 lbs. three years ago.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 19,869; hogs, 31,033; sheep, 8,255; against 17,556 cattle, 29,782 hogs, 6,540 sheep the previous week; 19,451 cattle, 29,601 hogs, 11,081 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 53,986; hogs, 120,685; sheep, 62,256; against 55,155 cattle, 137,471 hogs, 66,611 sheep the previous week; 62,334 cattle, 112,618 hogs, 93,426 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

It is a rare thing to see any but white hogs in France. There are few red and sandy colored hogs, but any that show black are sold for 1c per pound less, regardless of whether they may be as good or better than the white hogs. The white English breeds are the favorites.

GEN. WHEELER VISITS ARMOUR'S.

The Chicago Stockyards surrendered Monday to General "Joe" Wheeler, the hero of Santiago, now commanding the Department of the Lakes, Chicago. Accompanying General Wheeler on his tour of inspection to the plant of Armour & Co. were his daughters and Colonel Alexander, of the Commissary Department. Superintendent Conway welcomed the visitors and escorted them through the plant.

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar

Made by some of the Largest Packagers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 PEARL ST. N. Y. O. K.
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati, Providence; Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Review.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 21.

Receipts of cattle last week aggregated 9,800, and for the week thus far 3,000. Included in the arrivals this week were a proportion of good to choice natives with a fair sprinkling of grassy westerns. Natives are 10¢@15¢ higher than last Friday, while westerns are that much lower. Cows and heifers were in moderate supply all last week, and the demand good at the 10¢@15¢ decline with no quotable change for the week so far. Bulls and stags and veals showed no change last week and are steady so far this week. Stockers and feeders were in moderate supply all last week and the demand good at an advance of 10¢@15¢, with no change in prices this week. Supplies in the quarantine division last week were moderate and light so far this week. Steers are 5¢@10¢ lower with the 20¢@30¢ decline of last week, and cows show no change with the 10¢@15¢ loss. Native steers are quoted from \$4.30@5.80; good to choice, \$5.65@5.90; Texans and westerns, \$3.55@5.90; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.90; bulls and stags, \$2.75@4.75; veals, \$5.50@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.50. Receipts of hogs last week were not heavy and have been moderate for the week thus far. The market to-day opened steady to strong, but the close was weak to 2¢ lower. The quality of offerings was better than usual. The best hogs sold up to \$5.22½, and the bulk of the arrivals from \$5.12½@5.20.

Supplies of sheep last week aggregated 13,550, the largest since the last week of April last. Arrivals were mainly Utah sheep and yearlings of desirable quality and receipts thus far this week are fairly liberal. The general demand ruled strong at the decline. Lambs this week are 15¢@25¢ lower under the 5¢@10¢ decline of last week, and sheep 10¢@15¢ lower with the loss of 15¢@25¢ of last week. Native lambs are quoted from \$5.00@5.50; westerns, \$4.50@5.15; yearlings, \$3.50@3.75; sheep, \$3.00@3.75.

GERMANY ESTABLISHING AMERICAN FOOD BASE.

(Special from Washington.)

August 23.—A report received by one of the foreign legations here states that Germany is preparing to make San Francisco a point from which large quantities of military supplies will be sent forward to China. The report comes from the Consul-General stationed at San Francisco, and gives a number of details as to the extent of contemplated German shipments. He says that German ships are already arriving there and that a commission of German officers, together with a representative of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, is there to look after the plans for forwarding supplies. These relate principally, he states, to horses for cavalry and other military uses, and breadstuffs for the army.

Based on the foregoing report, the opinion is freely expressed by high diplomatic officials here that Germany will send a large army to China to operate under Count Waldersee, the total not falling short of 50,000 men.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Louisville, Ky., August 23.—Market quiet, with old oil in the Valley offered at 25½¢. Bids 23½¢. September new crude being bought on a basis of 23¢. Texas October 22¢. November 21¢.

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CHICAGO.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.

The American Hide & Leather Company, which was incorporated about a year ago, has earned considerably more than 7 per cent. on the preferred stock. If the raw material be inventoried at cost the earning on the common stock would get in the neighborhood of 15 per cent. There is about \$13,000,000 of preferred stock which, at 7 per cent. takes \$900,000 of the year's earnings. To enhance the preferred stock it is suggested that the dividend or as much of it as possible be applied to the redemption of the company's outstanding bonds. The \$900,000 available for dividends would, at the present price of the preferred stock (90¢) redeem \$1,000,000 of these bonds, of which there is \$8,500,000 on which the annual interest is \$500,000. The company's business is increasing, its sales last month exceeding those of any previous month.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.

Armour & Co. and Swift and Company have recently bought a large block of land in Minneapolis next to the cold storage plant just acquired by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. The understanding is that each company will put extensive improvements upon the plot. This will add to the importance of the Twin City, from a packinghouse standpoint.

SECURED A COLD STORAGE PLANT.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. have recently taken over a large portion of the cold storage plant located at Minneapolis, Minn. The company will make extensive improvements at once. When all of the improvements are in, this will give the company a very modern plant in every way, including artificial cooling. Being in one of the most advantageous locations in the city this equipment will add to the strong position of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. in the northwest.

A GEM OF A BRANCH HOUSE.

The large Pittsburg (Pa.) branch house of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., which has been under construction at Penn avenue and 12th street, for nearly a year is about completed and will be open to the public on September 10. It is a beauty in and outside. This branch plant is one of the most modern and complete of its kind in this country. It is perfect in every detail, and to its architect and general branch manager, J. A. Howard, is due great credit.

A commission has been issued to the Farmers' Cotton Oil Co., of Stanton, S. C. Capital stock \$20,000.

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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., August 22, 1900.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	48,600	31,300	13,900
Same week, 1899..	54,900	40,500	31,400
Same week, 1898..	37,314	47,846	22,708
Same week, 1897..	53,133	45,407	19,191
Chicago	55,700	121,700	59,500
Omaha	16,700	30,800	31,000
St. Louis	23,600	19,400	11,700
St. Joseph	9,800	19,900	13,500
Total past week..	154,400	223,100	129,600
Previous week....	150,000	271,600	135,000
Same week, 1899..	162,900	229,500	146,700
Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour P'k'g Co....	10,068	12,096	4,936
Swift and Company	7,047	6,565	3,102
Schwarzschild	5,752	1,749	2,593
Cudahy Pack'g Co.	2,753	4,860	570
Fowler S. & Co....	99	4,431	87
Small butchers....	231	82	202
Total past week..	27,063	29,783	11,574
Previous week....	31,852	39,803	10,065
Same week, 1899..	25,784	34,113	14,921

CATTLE.—Past week's market was not a good one from shipper's point of view. The receipts in all the markets too large, giving the packers a chance to recover their losses on high prices paid in former weeks. The highest price for corn-fed beef on Monday, when \$5.80 paid, then a sharp decline, reaching its lowest point Wednesday, but the lighter receipts for balance of week had its effect, and Friday gave \$5.75. Prices were, say, 15 to 25c on the average beef cattle lower than former week. Butcher cows and heifers were lower, the medium cows fully 20 to 25c. Heifers did not sell well, the highest price \$5.15 of some 837 lbs. average. Bulls were slow and uneven. Some few of 1,720 lbs. average sold at \$4, but were very good bulls changed hands at \$3.25. However, receipts not large. Western fed and range cattle in fair supply, with some bunches of steers selling fairly well. A bunch Western fed Texas steers of 1,211 lbs. average at \$5. Some good Western steers of 1,125 lbs. at \$5.40 looked on as a good price. Some 1,300 lbs. average at \$5.15. Western cows slow, a few of 1,120 lbs. at \$3.25, but the larger portion at \$2.90. Western bulls of 1,400 lbs. at \$2.65.

The quarantine division well represented, some 16,000, of which about half cows. The steers were only fair and some poor. A few sold early part of week at \$4.37½, but only a small portion. Some 1,060 lbs. sold at \$3.85, but plenty at \$3.50 to \$3.10. A world of cows, and the quality towards close of week of a poor nature. A loss in cows in past ten days of, say, 15 to 25c per 100 lbs. Some of the sales showed: Bunch 270 head, 820 lbs., at \$2.90; bunch of 103 head, 730 lbs., at \$2.60; bunch 104 head, \$6.80@2.25; some heifers, 797 lbs., at \$4.25; some bulls, 1,150 lbs.,

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at \$2.65. Some people are never satisfied until their pockets get nipped. Experience goes for naught at second hand. Shippers have been warned that Chicago is only "a dumping hole," where shippers get sense if not pence. Some shippers first part of week grew indignant at prices offered for Texas steers in Kansas City. Yes, they would ship to Chicago in spite of all warnings. They are wiser men to-day—their pocket books lighter. Only a few of the steers sold at the prices offered in Kansas City, and the bulk at a much lower figure. However, no doubt the coming week will again see such adventurous souls "beating Kansas City prices." Only 57 cars fat cattle to seaboard, against 81 cars previous week and 85 cars same week one year ago. A better week for stockers and feeders than for several weeks past. Good grades sold with a snap—not enough good feeders to go round, and shipments for week largest of the season, in fact, the year, some 593 cars containing 16,834 head, against 447 cars previous week, but behind same week last year, when 685 cars shipped back to the country. The outside shippers: Hall, 576 head; Schwarzschild, 510; Kraus, 325; Swift, 365; Hammond, 238; United Dressed Beef Co., 209, and Ackerman, 217 head.

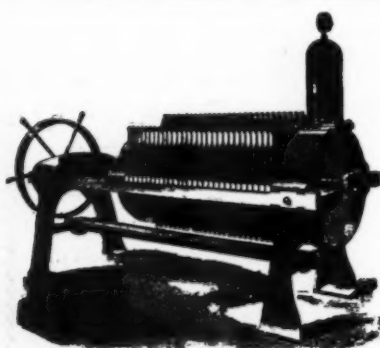
Receipts this week: Monday, 9,775 head; Tuesday, 15,332 head, and Wednesday, 12,000 head. All the large cattle markets are too heavily supplied to have even steady prices. No doubt but the dry Western ranges are forcing a good many unwilling shippers to the market. The corn-fed beef are faring pretty well, the decline only 10 to 15c from highest point of the month. Purchasers prefer corn-fed cattle at \$5.40@5.85 to grassers at \$4@4.50. There is, therefore, a decline of 25c for the week on grass beef steers. Cows are not so dull, the natives holding their own, with, say, 10c decline on Western and quarantine cows. Some 16 head beef cattle, 1,633 lbs., sold at \$5.85, 151 head of 1,475 lbs. at \$5.65. Bulls sold at last week's gait; not many offered. Some few Western steers sold at \$5; however, \$4.30 to \$4.50 the most popular price with the shippers. The break in prices last week on quarantine cattle, and the very poor prices paid in all the other markets except Kansas City, had a tendency to slacken receipts. But then they will come. The quarantine steers, with few exceptions, are of common quality, with \$3.25 quite popular with packers, very few selling below \$3@4, the highest for best offerings. Cows of no better grade than steers, bulk common with packers rather given to hold \$2.60 a fair price.

Some sold at \$3, a few at \$2.90, but not many at \$2.80. Heavy feeders are in demand, wanted, and good prices paid. Stockers, except good animals, are weaker by 10c. If heavy receipts continue, there is no doubt but that the packers can pick up and choose. The Eastern wars quite a blessing to the owner of poor cows, for if there was not such a demand for canned beef they would be selling at much lower figure. Therefore, we are getting rich because our brothers will fight each other, and the dogs of war must pay us a tribute for our bones.

HOGS.—Receipts for past week smallest of the year, and it was not an active market at any time. The speculator more hopeful than packer, and the speculator's fingers "burned" several days, the packers acting in an indifferent manner, but with all that Friday saw the highest point, and Saturday's market closed 5c higher than Saturday of previous week. Thursday's tops for speculators \$5.20, for packer \$5.15, bulk \$5.10@5.15. Friday's tops \$5.22½, bulk \$5.12½@5.15, climax for week. Saturday saw speculators taking it easy, and packers trying to get back Friday's lost nickel. So heavy hogs \$5.05@5.10, tops \$5.17½, bulk \$5.07½@5.15. Shipments for week only 1,353, against 5,929 head for same week year ago.

This week's Monday's receipts, 2,154; Tuesday's, 8,821; Wednesday's, 9,000 head. On Monday so few received (and quality not good) the market was easily 5 to 7½c higher. Tops \$5.22½, bulk \$5.15@5.20, sorted light hogs \$5.20@5.23½. Light pigs scarce but quiet. At present the packers are fighting an advance. Shippers held for 5c higher, but packers hung fire, but wherever they could purchase at 2½c advance they pitched in. A shipper so far paid the highest price, \$5.30 on light hogs. The packers' highest price \$5.25, the bulk \$5.15@5.25, common mixed \$5.10@5.12½. The quality fair.

SHEEP.—A rather poor week the past one for shippers of mutton sheep, say, 20 to 25c per 100 lbs., a slightly better for lambs, say, 15c lower, but a pretty good one for stockers and feeders, with an advance of 15 to 25c per 100 lbs. Towards close of week we notice among the sales: Native lambs, \$5.60, looked on as a good price; bunch 595 Colorado lambs, 67 lbs. average, at \$5.45; 260 Colorado yearlings, 79 lbs. average, at \$4, and bunch 461 head Utah yearlings and shearlings, 93 lbs. average, at \$3.80. This week's receipts: Monday, 5,432; Tuesday, 3,616; Wednesday, 5,000 head. The heavy receipts at all the markets had a demoralizing effect on sheep and lambs, the stocker and feeder trade alone escaping in the downward flight of price. Mutton sheep fully 25c. lower than previous week, and lambs bordering on a 40c break. Too many coming to market, as grazing grounds in the West suffering for rain. Among the sales we notice: 71 lambs, 76 lbs., at \$5.30; 884 Colorado lambs, 67 lbs., at \$5.30; 480 Nevada lambs, 61 lbs., at \$4.85; 1,063 Nevada lambs, 60 lbs., at \$4.55; 427 Utah sheep, 103 lbs., at \$3.65; 759 Texas, 89 lbs., at \$3.55, and 218 Utahs, 101 lbs., at \$3.80.



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Answers to Correspondents.

"ANATOMY," ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.—All ruminating animals are provided with four stomachs, each of which answers its special purpose. In a bullock, for example, the first stomach is the paunch from which plain tripe is made. The second is that part of the tripe, the pouch known as honey-comb tripe; the third is the psalterium, known to the packinghouse trade as the "peck," which is of no value for edible purposes. The fourth stomach is the rennet bag, which is the true digestive stomach of all ruminating or cud-chewing animals. Carnivorous or meat-eating animals, among which may be classed man, are provided with only one stomach.

"SWEETBREADS." — Borax and boracic acid are both used with good effect in meat packing. (2) Borax differs from boracic acid in being a compound of soda with boron while boracic acid has no soda in its composition. Any text book on chemistry will explain to you fully and concisely the difference between them.

"X," ST. PAUL, MINN.—In the most economical arrangement for the soaking of meats, the vats are placed on a level with the floor, so that the meat can be dumped into them either from the trucks or the tierces. The vats are also arranged so that when sufficiently washed the meats may be discharged in bulk upon the stringing table adjacent. This arrangement necessitates considerable change in your wash room, but it will save a great deal of labor and hard work.

C. A. & CO.—Wiltshires are made mostly for export trade, and must be made from selected hogs. Good, smooth barrows and spayed sows of medium fatness should be selected for making this cut.

DANES PREFER OLEO TO BUTTER.

It is an interesting fact that Denmark, the butter-making country of the world, bought from the United States last year 35,000,000 pounds of oleo oil with which to make oleomargarine, and that the Danish farmers and buttermakers use oleomargarine on their tables.

C. M. Pay, of Copenhagen, is an importer of American oleo. He has been in Kansas City to transact business and to see the packinghouses. He said: "The butter of Denmark is known for its excellence throughout Europe. The Danish creameries have learned the scientific way of making the best butter, and the Danish government has passed laws to insure its purity. England alone, last year, imported \$44,000,000 worth of butter from Denmark, and yet the Danish farmers spread oleomargarine on their bread. The reason is the frugality of the Danish butter makers. Their best butter is worth 40 cents

a pound. Oleo can be bought for about 15 cents a pound. Therefore, whenever a Danish family eats a pound of oleo it makes 25 cents. Danish butter makers have been eating oleo for about ten years. And its use is rapidly increasing. Five years ago the importation of oleo into Denmark was 17,000,000 pounds; last year it was 35,000,000 pounds. "It is an odd thing," said Mr. Pay, "that the use of oleo is confined almost entirely to the farmers and creamery people. In the cities even the workmen buy good butter. Aside from the oleo bought from the United States, a considerable quantity of cheap butter is shipped into Denmark and eaten by Danish farmers."

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Aug. 18, 1900, are as follows:

PORK, BARRELS.			
	Week Aug. 18, 1900.	Week Aug. 19, 1899.	Nov. 1, 1899, to Aug. 18, 1900.
U. Kingdom...	850	1,810	53,230
Continent....	1,390	116	30,452
S. & C. Am....	43	510	19,038
West Indies...	360	1,772	81,908
Br. No. Am. Colonies....	10	61	7,203
Other countries	.....	.....	1,383
Totals.....	2,820	4,269	193,324

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
	Week Aug. 18, 1900.	Week Aug. 19, 1899.	Nov. 1, 1899, to Aug. 18, 1900.
U. Kingdom...	12,338,955	14,514,408	560,729,250
Continent....	1,624,190	11,215,214	84,827,328
S. & C. Am....	123,900	82,200	4,000,105
West Indies...	210,675	219,600	10,505,960
Br. No. Am. Colonies....	.....	.....	58,650
Other countries	.....	43,200	935,100
Totals.....	14,297,729	16,074,622	661,056,432

LARD, LBS.			
	Week Aug. 18, 1900.	Week Aug. 19, 1899.	Nov. 1, 1899, to Aug. 18, 1900.
U. Kingdom...	4,301,814	3,826,463	215,906,223
Continent....	4,085,132	4,844,047	253,368,660
S. & C. Am....	483,475	602,075	17,167,185
W. Indies...	505,250	576,200	23,713,985
Br. No. Am. Colonies....	.....	33,600	155,680
Other countries	.....	21,180	2,486,200
Totals.....	9,435,661	9,903,565	512,798,041

Recapitulation of week's exports ending Aug. 18, 1900:			
	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
From New York....	2,349	6,582,575	5,945,010
Boston.....	372	3,350,025	1,005,525
Portland, Me....	.....	1,781,359	282,872
Philadelphia....	75	.....	122,058
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	906,099
N'port News....	.....	.....	173,215
New Orleans....	33	200,450	400,882
Montreal.....	.....	2,383,320	.....
St. John, N.B.	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,820	14,297,729	9,435,661

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	Nov. 1, 1899, to Aug. 18, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1898, to Aug. 19, 1899.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs....	38,664,800	47,293,400	8,598,600
Bacon & ham, lbs.....	661,056,432	749,542,694	88,486,262
Lard, lbs....	512,798,041	575,346,287	62,548,246

Argentine Beef and Mutton to England.

Argentina has begun to increase her shipments of beef and mutton to make up for the stoppage of live stock to England. The trade and navigation returns do not distinguish supplies of beef from that country, but doubtless the extraordinary increase in the receipts from unspecified countries in June—from 14,929 cwt. in 1899 to 50,773 cwt. in 1900—mainly consisted of Argentine meat. This increase does not make up for the loss of 14,000 bullocks received in June, 1899, none having arrived; but it denotes progress in the frozen beef traffic. Sheep were also stopped, and a blank appears for Argentine sheep, as compared with 64,858 for June, 1899. But Argentine mutton increased from 73,804 cwt. in June, 1899, to 110,102 cwt. in July.

HOLLAND WINNING CUBA'S TRADE.

A letter from Havana, Cuba, says that candles, oleomargarine, twine and cheese can be imported into Cuba profitably. Quantities of these articles go there now, but the whole island can be more extensively covered. The Cubans are great lovers of cheese. For the week ending June 27 there went into this island 4,000 cases of Gonda cheese alone from the Netherlands. The value of these shipments was \$16,000. Holland margarine has a large sale in Cuba.

BUTTER FROM SIBERIA.

The official commercial "Gazette" of St. Petersburg gives some information to the effect that the special export premium of 10 per cent. reduction in the general railway tariff for this commodity is applicable only to the shortest routes, and that exporters who desire their butter to reach the Baltic ports fresh and unspoiled are obliged in summer, owing to the lack of ice trucks and other train facilities on parts of these routes, to take somewhat more circuitous ways, thus losing the premium. It is alleged that this grievance is to be remedied and that the export of Siberian butter will thereby be still further extended. Kourgan is the chief exporting center, and the routes taken are through Cheliabinsk and Moscow to either Novi Port, Revel, or Riga, the distance from Kourgan to these ports being 1,870, 2,056 and 2,082 miles respectively. The quantity of butter annually exported over the Siberian Railway is stated to be from 95,000 to 110,000 cwt.

Two hundred thousand farmers arrive in Siberia annually, the Government providing them with free transport and allowing each family the free use of 37½ acres of land for a specified time.

Siberia exports butter to Denmark, and it is estimated that she can export annually butter, wool, leather, and dried and preserved meats to the value of upwards of \$15,000,000, whilst it is likely that fish and tallow may figure largely in her exports in the near future.

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Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

TALLOW.—There has been nothing of an enlivening order to the market this week. Even the reports from the West, while they have reported rather steady holding of prices, have indicated that there was a lull again over trading after the soapmakers had taken some fair supplies at the lower figures quoted in our previous review. Taken as a whole the position is distinctly dull, with demands awaited more to determine prices than the existing asking basis. This, however, is apart from a few special demands for nice grades, calling for moderate quantities, for which about the prices of the previous week are made. The soap demands should improve shortly, but it is doubtful if there will be much animation to them in the near future, and that most hope for an increased business comes from the developments of foreign markets. It is believed that the business in soap over the country has improved latterly, however little of it has come this way, and that it has improved in localities where inducements have been made buyers. The soap trade of the country shows stronger competition than ever before; new makers are turning up everywhere; many of them produce only moderate quantities, but they are all anxious to sell, and their prices are used as a club over the more important makes. The margin of profits over the manufactured goods is consequently much narrower, and the makers have to figure very close over the prices of the raw materials; this accounts for the conservative buying of tallow by the home trade, particularly when it is considered that these new makes of soap are largely cotton oil products, and that they are produced in an especially liberal way at the South, where vigorous and industrious efforts are made to draw the attention of consumers to them, and corresponding competition for the trading necessarily results from other quarters. It is regarded as highly probable that with the opening of the new crop season for cotton oil that the soapmakers will steadily add a little more fuel to their energies over marketing soap; this means that unless export demands come along for tallow that the home users of it will have to be very careful over the prices they pay for it. At the same time we hear of reports of "greater expectations" for tallow when the cooler weather sets in, but mostly from a melter's standpoint, who are

reasoning that as trade has been so dull this summer that the foreign markets must soon replenish their supplies freely. It is quite clear that unless the export demand comes in, with the situation to remain in the hands of the home trade, that tallow will hardly be supported in price. Just now there is not much city tallow on offer, because the melters are busy in filling orders for tierced goods, contracted for about a couple of weeks since on special export demands. At this writing 47-16c is quoted nominally for city in hogsheads, without sales as yet for the week. There are some lots of city in tierces offered at 47½c, although otherwise melters ask 47½c for it; the fact remains that there is at present no sale for it over 47½c. The London sale on Wednesday was 3d lower, where only about one-half of the 2,500 casks offered was sold. The country made arrives only moderately, while the best of it is picked out at steady prices and the remainder has to be sold at irregular figures; there have been sales of 310,000 pounds country made through the week at 47½c to 48½c, as to quality, with some special lots even higher. The Western markets have hardly varied; up to 47½c is asked in Chicago for prime goods, in tierces, yet the fact remains that tank tallow of prime quality has recently sold at the West at 47½c f. o. b., more particularly in Omaha and St. Joseph.

On Thursday in New York trading continued slack. There was a re-sale of 50 hhds. city the night before at 47-16, and it was probable that the 250 hhds. city to be delivered to the home trade on contracts this week would go in at 47-16. Australian was quoted in London at 26s. 3d., which is 3d. lower.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market is in the position of halting until clearer ideas can be had of the course of the lard market. Unless lard improves it will be difficult to sustain the prices of the stearine, as the compound buyers are likely to continue conservative until worked up into buying by a more definite idea of the future of the hog fat. The pressers are not urging their holdings; at the same time there is almost a complete lack of interest among buyers. There are offers to sell at 7½c, and at 7½c a limited quantity could be placed. At the West there is a weak feeling, with about 7½c quoted, at which a lot sold laid down there.

LARD STEARINE.—There is enough demand to use up the moderate offerings, with

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refiners having a steady but not active business in lard. The quotations are 86½c.

GREASE.—There is a little more doing in grades needed by the soapmakers, and which are not plenty. But the export interest is very light. Generally speaking, there are fair supplies on offer, and the market may be said to favor buyers. "A" white quoted at 47½c, "B" white at 47½c to 48½c, yellow at 47½c to 48½c, bone at 46½c, and house at 47½c to 48½c. At Chicago, brown quoted at 3½c to 3¾c, yellow at 3½c to 4c, and white at 4½c to 4¾c.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is very little demand from any source, trade dragging in this connection as with all other fats, and until something more definite develops prices will not be determined. Meanwhile nominal rates are for white at 47½c to 48½c, and yellow at 45½c.

LARD OIL.—The trading is a little more general, but it does not extend to large quantities. The demands seem to be satisfied more with the moderate quantities needed for near use, as the large manufacturers are inclined to wait developments over their own trading as well as the course of the lard market. It is not possible to buy the oil upon a basis easier than that of last week. Some liberal buying was done at 53½c, but 54c is now quoted.

CORN OIL.—There is very little doing in spot lots, the exporters as quiet over these as for other fats; but there is more of a disposition to negotiate over future deliveries on export account; the tone of the market seems to be fairly steady. Spot lots quoted at about 75, and future delivery at \$5.60.
(For Friday's closings see page 42.)

The first big shipment of Texas wool made this season went forward last week from Galveston, Tex., on the steamship Concho, of the Mallory line, for New York. It weighed 800,000 pounds and came from San Angelo. Texas wool has been held back this year for higher prices and the shipments up to date have been in small lots, the shipments through Galveston in advance of the San Angelo lot aggregating about 500,000 pounds.

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THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Westphalia Ham.

**CURERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS and CANNED MEATS**

White Rose Lard.

PECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FOREIGN TRADE. AND ALL PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The total amount of butter manufactured in Greenwich, N. Y., in July was 15,873 lbs.

* Meat Inspector Janssen, of St. Paul, Minn., condemned 5,850 lbs. of meat in one week.

* The large creamery of Simpson, McIntyre & Co., at Massena, is said to be the largest butter factory in Northern New York.

* G. E. Haskell, president of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, has appointed A. G. Eyth, of Enterprise, Kan., a member of the Executive Committee, which meets at times during the year at different cities.

* Ex-Premier Greenway, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, has received a cablegram from England offering \$3,000 for three head of thoroughbred cattle which he had on exhibition at the Winnipeg Fair. This is the highest price yet offered for thoroughbred stock in this country, and it is likely the ex-Premier will accept the offer.

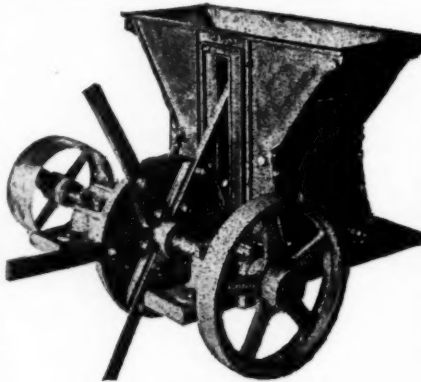
* A dispatch from Kenner, La., says: "The disease among live stock reported to bear some resemblance to charbon, which caused many deaths last year, is pronounced not to be at all similar. The symptoms observed are languor and some fever, and are supposed to be caused by too much rain and intense heat. The Christina place, on which two deaths occurred a few days ago, four miles east of this place, was used by James Stewart for pasturing stock belonging to Heaslip's Works, of which Gordon Raily is manager; Pete Fabacher and others, of New Orleans. These gentlemen were apprised of the facts and advised to act prudently. Mules, cattle and sheep seem not to have been affected."

* The live stock commission firm of W. B. McAllister & Co. was expelled from membership and the right to do business at the stockyards by the directors of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange at a meeting held last week. The technical charge against McAllister & Co., as it appears on the minutes of the secretary, is uncommercial conduct. The expulsion was voted after a thorough investigation and trial into the charges filed by James Brady, a stockman, at Lebanon, Kan., who accused McAllister & Co. of misappropriating the sum of \$2,700. An officer of the exchange said this morning that it was the purpose of the officers and directors of the exchange to purge its membership of the class of traders who deal in unfair methods. The firm of W. B. McAllister & Co. has been doing business in the yards for a number of years.

F. A. Farmer, whose name was mentioned by W. B. McAllister, of W. B. McAllister & Co., expelled by the Live Stock Exchange for uncommercial conduct, in his explanation of the firm's troubles, said:

"I regret to see my name mentioned in connection with the expulsion from the Live Stock Exchange, and the troubles of W. B. McAllister & Co. Early in the year I bought a half interest in the company from W. H. Reading under the representation that the company was in good shape, and with the written understanding that they were to close up all old business, and I was to be no party to it. Later, when I discovered that they were not in good shape, I withdrew from the firm. The troubles came from old business of the company to which I was not a party. I am frank to say, however, that Mr. McAllister has made every endeavor to adjust their af-

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HERMAN BRAND,

DEALER IN

FAT, CALFSKINS, SUET and BONES

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PRODUCE EXCHANGE VAULTS,
NEW YORK CITY,

Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other valuable papers.

Inspection Invited.

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

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PAY FOR ITSELF
IN A
SHORT TIME.

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EUREKA WORKS,

Established 1856.

Silver Creek, N. Y., U. S. A.

PUMPS

For Water, Lard, Tallow, Blood, and all
Packinghouse Purposes.

Catalog on application.

THE SNIDER-HUGHES CO., CLEVELAND, O.

fairs satisfactorily, and had Mr. Reading showed the same effort everything could have been easily arranged."

* A. M. Reinhart's slaughterhouse at Delphos, O., has been destroyed by fire. Nothing was saved.

* The Cumberland Valley Creamery at Mechanicsburg, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$8,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

* The Great Eastern Milk Company, of San Francisco, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Directors: H. C. Lunt, O. L. Comings, M. R. Lunt, S. P. Lunt.

* The Standard Dairy Company, of New York city, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Directors: William Burgess, H. F. Huntenton and Peter Schauss, of New York city.

* J. W. Hefer contemplates the erection of a packing plant in Oklahoma City, Okla. He now has a plan before the City Council, the acceptance or rejection of which will decide him finally one way or the other.

* The statement sent out from Gann Valley, S. D., that some Gann Valley people furnished a lumpy jaw steer to the Indians at a recent blow-out of the red men here was untrue. The steer furnished was a fine beef.

* Twenty-five hundred head of range cattle left Pierre, S. D., recently for the Chicago market. It was a specially heavy shipment for the season, but is accounted for because of a shortage in feed on portions of the range.

* The United States Consul at Cape Town, Africa, James G. Stowe, says that when he left Johannesburg there was only three days' meat supply ahead, and other food was scant, all the transport facilities being required to feed the army.

* The McJunkin-Straight Dairy Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, to manufacture butter. Corporators: W. B. Straight, Cleveland, O.; W. P. McJunkin, E. M. Bailey, S. E. Straight, A. S. Moorhead, all of Pittsburg, Pa.

* Recently Pierson E. Sanford, of Warwick, N. Y., bid in the property, equipment and good will of the creamery business of P. E. Sanford & Co. for \$27,000. The sale was the result of a suit for dissolution of company partnership brought by Milton L. Sanford.

* Chicago, August 20.—Rates on grain throughout the West are well maintained. There is suspicion among the officials of most of the lines that all are not living up to their agreements, but they have little or no proof. There is some cutting of through rates on flour from the Northwest to the seaboard, and shading on provisions from the Missouri to the East. It is also claimed by a few of the roads that rates on provisions are cut 7c on export business.

* Michael O'Day's cooperage, at Sussex and Van Vorst streets, Jersey City, took fire last Saturday night shortly after 11 o'clock, and was completely destroyed. The building was 75 feet long, 50 feet wide, and two stories high. Being of frame and filled with barrels the flames spread rapidly and made a bright blaze. The loss is about \$20,000. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed that it was started by a spark from a locomotive. Day's shops, on the same site, were burned two years ago.

* The Cudahy Packing Company, of Armourdale, has recently fitted out a complete fire company at its plant to watch for any stray blaze that might spring up. All of the men are experienced and seasoned fire fighters, having all served on various fire departments. The men have quarters that would be a revelation to the ordinary fire laddies, as they are fitted out with billiard tables, card

rooms and various comforts that make them more nearly resemble a fashionable club than the ordinary firemen's stronghold.

* Notwithstanding the thousands of persons who shared the hospitality of the excellent dinner provided by the retail butchers' section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada at their annual picnic held on the Exhibition grounds recently, they had sufficient provisions left to donate liberally to the following charitable institutions: Infants' Home and Infirmary, Boys' Home, Girls' Home, the Church Home and the House of Providence, all of whom have sent letters thanking the butchers for their thoughtful generosity.

* The packinghouse in Iowa City, Ia., has been destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire was unknown. Of late years it has not been running, but was used by the Iowa City Packing and Provision Company and Crescent Manufacturing Company as a factory, and also for storage purposes. The packinghouse structure was a monument to the early business men, who inaugurated the great industrial boom in 1880. The packinghouse was built by a stock company in 1879, and the late Hon. Ezekiel Clark was its first president. During the first few years President Clark remained at the head of the institution, but in 1882 he withdrew and Ed Tudor was chosen president. The packinghouse corporation has been in and out of court for several years, and was but recently purchased by the present owners.

* The weekly report of the State inspection of cattle at the Union Stockyards at Chicago for the week ending August 11, is as follows: Number inspected, 218; number passed in yards, 134; number held for post-mortem, 84; number passed post-mortem, 64; number condemned, 20; number of cases of tuberculosis discovered, 10; number of cases of cancer discovered on post-mortem, 3.

* Mr. Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, Canada, has returned from Chicago, where he was in attendance at the Shorthorn sale of stock conducted by Mr. Flett, of Hamilton. He stated that the result of the sale was most satisfactory, between 60 and 70 lots being disposed of at a total of some \$64,000, the average being the highest attained at any sale in recent years. The stock was a splendid lot of cattle, the excellence of which was appreciated, as shown by the keen competition.

* William L. Cassidy, whose death is reported from St. Louis, Mo., was one of the oldest and best known live stock commission men in Missouri, and the news of his death caused general regret among stockmen. Wm. L. Cassidy was born in Calloway County, Mo., in 1841, and grew to manhood on a farm near Mexico. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and was on duty throughout the war, and was most of the time on the staff of General Marmaduke. His appearance in the live stock commission business was in 1868, and he served continuously until three years ago, when he retired from business altogether on account of ill health, leaving his brother and partner, Abner C. Cassidy, as head of the firm. In the business he acquired a comfortable competency, and was always regarded as a strong man of great abilities. Naturally the principal service of a commission man is to his constituents, and in this he gained high reputation for unswerving fidelity to the interests placed under his care. His services to the general market were many and valuable. He was untiring in behalf of the general trade. He was first president of the Live Stock Exchange of St. Louis, and was re-elected twice to that high office. When the National Live Stock Exchange was organized in 1886, he was called to preside at the meeting.

SQUEEZING THE SMALLER SHIPPER.

Since the opening of the present year, The Merchants' Association of New York city has been called upon to devote much attention to many transportation questions, both freight and passenger, affecting the commercial welfare of New York. None of these matters were purely local in their scope, but all have had a direct bearing upon the business interests of that city, as well as of other communities.

On January 1, the Trunk Lines, and these mould the policy of all railways east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers, adopted a new merchandise freight classification, that advanced over 500 items in the third and fourth classes of the merchandise list, one class higher in the freight rate scale, if shipped in less than carload lots. This move, although subsequently rescinded to a large extent, in response to vigorous protests, spread like an epidemic to other traffic subdivisions of the United States, until eventually shipments of the numerous classes selected for advanced ratings, to all parts of the United States, were involved.

The most numerous and unreasonable advances of this nature are those that were made on February and June 1st, by the Southern Classification Committee, whose jurisdiction is confined to the territory east of the Mississippi, but south of the Ohio river. These lines made their advances after the unwisdom of the plan of attempting to raise freight rates by the indirect method of classification revision had been admitted and practically abandoned by the originators of that theory. But, in addition to being the last to catch the inspiration, the southern lines are also the most tenacious in combating protests against the prohibitory freight rates they have enforced that operate to their own disadvantage, as well as that of producers, dealers and consumers.

The trade relations of commercial centers are so extensive and widespread, and the freight rate adjustment so intricate and delicate, that the slightest disturbance in established transportation conditions in any portion of the country is at once reflected and felt in some branch of the commercial community. Railroads cannot have purely local interests and they cannot justly favor some localities at the expense of others.

Every part of our country should have free and equal access to all markets for its bulk and even for package business. For this reason The Merchants' Association is persistent in its pursuit of matters that are of apparently insignificant importance.

The railroad companies place penalties upon shipments made in light weight fiber packing cases.

The freight classification rulings that prohibit combining small parcels into one general package, enclosed under one cover, may be classed under this head. Unless the effect of such restrictions are closely studied, they seem to be of no special importance, but in each there are influences that threaten our trade interests.

The expense of transportation is watched with laudable keenness by dealers in all classes of merchandise in the trade centers of the interior. The variation of the fractional part of a cent in freight rates they quickly perceive, and use to advantage, and sales are made or lost frequently because of such slight differences in rates. The demand for light weight packing cases is an example of this. New York merchants, for instance, found them particularly desirable in connection with long haul shipments. Because of its geographical position, that city holds some of its

SWIFTS

Western Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
 Gansevoort Market, 23-24 Tenth Avenue
 West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
 West 39th Street Market, 608-670 West 39th Street
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

East Side Slaughter House / First Avenue, between 44th
 East Side Market / and 45th Streets
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
 West Side Slaughter House / 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift and Company

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 New York

far distant trade on high class fabrics on margins of profit so narrow that the difference in freight charges on the weight of the box lumber, as compared with packages made of the lighter fiber material, will, on second, first and higher classes of merchandise, seriously interfere with sales sought in Colorado, Utah and territory further west, and especially to Texas and the southwest.

The effort to prevent bulked shipments of small parcels, with the idea of diverting such business into express channels, has a similar effect.

For at least two generations, joint shipments of merchandise have been forwarded as

one shipment, but at no time has this economical method of keeping small stocks of goods lined up been so essential to small merchants as at present. There has crept into dominant railway minds an unfortunate disposition to more generally extend favors to heavy shippers. This is done by advancing the rates on less than carload shipments and permitting rates on carload lots to remain undisturbed. This increased difference in rates is a sufficient difficulty for the small dealer to contend with. But if there is added to this the necessity for paying express rates and internal revenue taxes for all purchases of package lots, how can the small dealer be

expected to sell in competition with his larger neighbor who has the advantage of materially lower freight rates on all of his shipments?

The question of what freight classification will eventually govern traffic moving into and through the territory south of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi river, is one that is arousing unusual interest in commercial circles throughout the South and the States contiguous thereto that have enjoyed close trade relations with that territory. On February 1, and again on June 1, the Southern Classification Committee, which is officially in charge of freight classification matters for the rail and steamship lines in control of the business

Swift and Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

of transportation to southern points, so extensively revised the merchandise classification list which had been in effect for many years, that the classification now in effect represents burdensome advances made in over two-thirds of the entire list of items classified. The Classification Committee has repeatedly had its attention called through protests filed by the Merchants' Association of New York and numerous commercial bodies of other cities to specific instances of advances made that were prohibitory to trade with their section. But, notwithstanding that, meetings have been held by that committee at Chicago on July 3, and at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, New York city, on August 7, for the apparent purpose of reconsidering their action in recommending the advances made, no action in the direction of promised reductions has yet been announced. Meanwhile, a feeling of mistrust as to the sincerity of the committee in its professions of a desire to rescind all irksome advances has developed. This feeling, which is general through the South, North and West, has been brought to the attention of the Railroad Commissioners of all the Southern States, who have arranged to meet at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., on August 29, and jointly take up the question of promulgating a general classification to govern freight in southern territory that will be reasonable, official and legal in that region.

Since July 3, the State Commissioners of the Carolinas, Georgia and Mississippi have declined to accept as legal the Southern Classification known as No. 27, which was issued on June 1.

The outcome of the meeting at Lookout Mountain will be awaited with deep interest by shippers and commercial bodies.

Benefits Our Cattle Exporters.

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—The latest report to the Dominion Government from Mr. G. H. Mitchell, Canadian agent at Liverpool, England, is particularly interesting to both United States and Canadian live stock importers, in view of the light it throws upon the probable effect of foot and mouth disease among Argentine cattle in the export cattle trade from North America to Great Britain. The report refers to the decrease of about 25 per cent. in the export of live cattle to Great Britain from the United States and Canada in 1899, as compared with the year 1897. It also shows an increase of about 17 per cent. in the export of South American cattle for those years, but a decrease of nearly 5 per cent. between 1898 and 1899.

Part of the decrease, though not the whole of it, in the case of the United States and Canada is accounted for by the withdrawal during the latter part of the year of much of the shipping engaged in the trade, it being chartered for transport purposes in connection with the Transvaal war. Probably all the small decrease in the South American trade is attributable to the same cause. But the most important factor to be noted in regard to this trade is the recent discovery of the foot and mouth disease among the flocks and herds in Argentina. It is reported that Germany, France and Belgium have also prohibited Argentine stock.

Continuing, the Canadian agent says: "The most stringent precautions are being taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into this country, infected animals having to be slaughtered within thirty-six hours of landing, and no communication whatever between the special lairage containing the infected animals and the lairages in which United States and Canadian cattle are confined or with the outside world; the butchers are being boarded and lodged on the premises, and the owners of the cattle are handed the dressed carcasses,

the infected parts, manure and fittings being destroyed. In my last report I spoke of the Argentine Republic as being the country which would become an increasingly formidable competitor to Canada, but an entirely new aspect is given to the trade in the conditions which will now obtain. It is stated that the Argentine Government has already caused the slaughter of 45,000 head of cattle, and it is certain that they will continue their efforts to stamp out the disease, but success will be difficult of attainment in such a country, inhabited by people of such well-known characteristics. In any case, judging from Canada's experience, it is expected that the order in Council will remain in force for some years, and the withdrawal of so large a number of animals from competition must have a beneficial influence on the Canadian trade. It will probably affect Canada more than it will the United States, because it is unfortunately true that Canadian cattle take only second place compared with those of the United States in regard to quality, and the South Americans were in a fair way to put them in third position, owing to the annual increasing improvement shown by their stock."—New York Sun.

U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

The following decisions have been given by the Board of Classification of the U. S. Board of Appraisers in New York:

In the case of Charles A. Schieren & Co.: This protest claims that certain merchandise which was assessed for duty as hides of cattle is free of duty under paragraph 664 of the tariff act of 1897, as raw skins. At the hearing, no evidence was produced in support of the claim; there being nothing in the record to justify a different conclusion, we hold that the collector acted properly in the premises, and over-rule the protest.

In another case, the merchandise in question of Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., was assessed for duty as hides, and is claimed to be free of duty under the provision for skins in paragraph 664 of the tariff act of 1897. The board held in re Hecht (G. A., 4215) that merchandise of the kind in question should be classified as skins when weighing less than 25 pounds, but otherwise it is properly dutiable as hides, as assessed in this case. The only information before the board as to the weight of the merchandise is the report of the collector that the articles weighed over 28 pounds each. There being no evidence to the contrary, we found the weight of these so-called skins to be more than 25 pounds a piece. This justifies the action of the collector, and his decision is therefore affirmed, the protest being over-ruled.

37,270 A, etc., of Booth & Co. at the port of New York, August 17, 1900. These cases having been submitted for decision upon the record. The facts are found to be as reported by the collector, viz., that the merchandise consists of wool of the third class on the skins, its value not exceeding 13 cents per pound. The skins were passed free of duty, and the wool was assessed 32 per cent. ad valorem under paragraphs 385 and 387 of the Tariff Act of 1890. It follows that the protest making alternative claims either for free entry or lower rates of duty under paragraphs 605, 604 or 377 and 384, must be over-ruled, with an affirmation of the collector's decision.

For legal reasons the Board of Classification of the Board of Appraisers has over-ruled the protest of the Swift Beef Company, Ltd., against the assessment of the collector at the port of New York on part of a refrigerating plant which was brought to New York from London, England, to be installed in the steamship Marquette used in shipping beef.

EXPORTS FROM URUGUAY.

The "Montevideo Times" recently printed a table showing the amount, value, and average price of wool exported from Uruguay for each year from 1890 to 1899, inclusive. From this it is learned that the exports in 1890 were 21,930,000 kilograms, valued at \$7,865,811, while in 1897 the amount shipped abroad was 51,678,000 kilograms, valued at \$12,402,802. The average valuation per kilogram (2.2046 pounds) was about 36 cents in 1890 and 24 cents in 1897. In 1899 there were 39,315,000 kilograms of wool exported, valued at \$14,271,628, or an average for each kilogram of nearly 36½ cents. It will be recollected that the figures here given refer to Uruguayan currency values, a dollar of that country being worth \$1.034 in United States currency.

In 1890 the weight of the sheepskins exported was 4,941,000 kilograms, valued at \$1,293,573. In 1896 the number of kilograms had increased to 8,115,000, valued, however, at only \$1,339,489. Though the number had fallen to 6,525,000 in 1899, the value had increased to \$1,956,558.

The principal customers for Uruguayan wool and sheepskins have been France and Belgium, although in recent years Germany has been taking steadily increasing quantities, ranging from 1,858,000 kilograms in 1890 to 10,839,000 kilograms in 1899. It will be seen from the average price paid per kilogram that a great proportion of wool purchased by Germany was classified as low grade. Within the last few years Buenos Ayres has figured as a large purchaser of Uruguayan products—perhaps the largest, when the prices paid are taken into consideration—but the purchases accredited to the Argentine Republic were undoubtedly for re-exportation and there is no means of telling their ultimate destination. The average price per kilogram received from the Argentine purchaser was larger than that paid by other countries, showing that they took most of the better grades of wool.

The exports of wool and sheepskins to the United States in 1899 were as follows: 27,000 kilos of wool, valued at \$12,777, and 6,000 kilos of sheepskins, valued at \$2,119.

EXPORTS FROM ARGENTINE.

During the first quarter of the current year the exports from the Argentine Republic were in part as follows: Ox and cow hides, dry, 383,519; same salted, 183,005; horse hides, salted, 7,425; same, dry, 22,959; sheepskins, 10,558 bales; tallow, 34,875 casks; goatskins, 606 bales; wool, 147,667 bales; frozen wethers, 394,899; oil seed, 28,361 bags; butter, 16,840 cases.

The exports of live cattle advanced during the same quarter to 30,000 beeves and 150,000 sheep. The exports to the United States during this quarter of 1900 were as follows: Dry ox hides, 208,956; salt ox hides, 7,480; hair, 272 bales; goat skins, 410 bales; wool, 11,360 bales, and quebracho, 5,829 tons.

The exportation of home products, which represents the results of national industry, shows an increase, in 1899, of more than \$48,088,000 gold over that of 1898.

TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports among other imports from Mexico through that port during the month of April last the following: Hides, 1,809 bundles; hides, loose, 6,281; goatskins, 520 bundles; deerskins, 253 bundles; hair, 50 bales; alligator skins, 105; bones, 1,113 packages.

The Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio, have made some important shipments of their Cross oil filters on export orders in the past month. These orders come from Denmark, Sweden, Spain, France, England and Mexico. Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of Europe, their export business is steadily increasing.

Cottonseed Oil

The National Provisioner is an Official Organ of the Interstate
Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

FIRMER CONDITIONS BECAUSE OF COTTON CROP PROSPECTS. TRADING BETTER. LOCAL AND EXPORT. DECIDED ADVANCE IN PRICES ON NEW CROP DELIVERIES.

The situation thus far this week has been sensitive to cotton crop prospects, through which a firmer tone has developed over August and September, while there is an unwillingness to sell October, and the November and December deliveries have hardened materially in price. We consider the cotton oil market, all of its deliveries spot up to January, as likely to be influenced for some few days by the reports favorable or otherwise concerning the cotton crop, and that it will be in that sense a speculative position. Just now the only assurance of a satisfactory yield of the staple is from Texas, where the crop is, of course, much further advanced than in other sections, and where the weather conditions have been comparatively most favorable, while some indications can now be had of the extent of the yield there. But this critical month of August has been hard on the staple in the Middle Atlantic sections, and it would not appear as though a break in the drouth there now would leave other than materially damaged crops. In the middle of the week rains were reported in these sections. We consider the sentiment of the planters and mill owners as the best guide to the situation of affairs in these Middle Atlantic sections over cotton crop prospects and the supplies of seed. We relied last year more upon their dispositions over selling from which the best idea can be had of the other probabilities, and for a while then we stood almost alone over bullish opinions concerning the oil prices for the season and which were proven correct. We notice this year that a few days since where there was a little disposition to sell the new crop early deliveries, or more particularly the month of October that there is now a lull over that inclination and that it is hard to get the mills to talk a selling price of any delivery this side of November, while the month of October it may be said they now practically decline to consider at all for a delivery. Of course, it is a little too early in the season to feel confident over any opinion concerning the fall deliveries of cotton oil, but it looks now as though within a fortnight some forecast can be made that will have a good probability back of it. It seems quite certain that only a very light quantity of the oil by comparison will be made in the Middle Atlantic sections through the month of October, but that Texas will have a fair output through it. However that it will be November before a fair quantity of the oil can reach marketable centers, and that the moderate stocks of old oil must be depended upon chiefly to meet demands meanwhile. It is probably with this conclusion that the somewhat stronger prices for August and September deliveries have been reached this week, while at the same

time buying has been provoked for closer control of the moderate outside offerings, although beyond this there has not been much demand for these early deliveries. Then again the disturbing factor of these early deliveries has been eliminated as noted last week, in the closing out then of some rather liberal lots that had been held on speculation, and which had acted as a depressing influence in the feeling that they might come out at any time against a dull demand. While the prices of these early deliveries have been strengthened, it has been simply over the prospects of the cotton crop, in its late and damaged yield, and in face of slow demands for the oil, while it is made more significant in view of the possibilities of increased demands from the compound makers, and which would undoubtedly further stimulate affairs. The exporters had been held in check by the indifference over selling October, when they could buy that month, a few days since at 30¢@31¢, it looked cheap to them by comparison with the prices for the intermediate deliveries, and they were ready to take it freely, essentially all sections of Europe, particularly as all foreign markets are short of supplies of oil, while endeavoring to skip buying the old crop. This country was an easy mark for these foreign buyers at the prices held a few days since of October delivery.

Since they could not get England to sell them upon a corresponding basis, and whither many of them usually send their buying orders; there was some little surprise here at the time to get buying orders, it is true of limited quantities, from soap makers, from hitherto unheard of places as buyers here. The mills now practically decline to sell October oil, particularly those in the near sections, while Texas wants a price for it that practically quiets the late export demand. Of course seed will be high in any contingency through September and October, higher than it will stand later on unless in the event of something more serious happening to the cotton crop. It will be stimulated in value not only from the late and damaged cotton crop, but, as has been before remarked, from the left over sentiment of good prices that the planters realized for their crops last year, and which is not materially abated at once.

Any stronger prices are possible for oil this side of deliveries of liberal quantities of new oil and to depend wholly upon the cotton crop reports and increase of demands for the product, while in any event that the stocks of old oil will be closely used up by the time the new crop begins to arrive in marketable quantities, and, as it looks now, at firmer prices. The positions of the lard and tallow markets are not just now of a stimulating order. Indeed the tallow market is rather easy, although there is some increase of demands for the fat over the country from the soap trade, but it is suffering slightly from sluggish export interest; the London sale on Wednesday for tallow was 3d lower. While our belief is that lard will be very well sustained through until the new packing of hogs, and that it ought to be higher from its position of stocks, yet it would seem probable that after October at least buyers will have the hog fat market

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KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO., REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF COTTONSEED OIL,

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more in their favor, and perhaps decidedly so, because of the much larger hog supplies of this country and Europe this year, the growth of which has been encouraged through the season by the high prices of hogs and the low prices of corn, and that from October on through the year from that time that the swine supplies at marketable points would be increasingly liberal, while they would be hastened to market in the event of further damage to the corn crop and the price of the grain stimulated, whatever increase of demand from export sources for cotton oil this week has been had for November and December deliveries. As October could not be had, if at all, under 32½¢@33¢ for prime yellow, the shippers have at length turned their orders to November and December deliveries of prime yellow, for which they paid to-day (Thursday) 31½¢ in New York, and which is 1½¢ per gallon higher than the prices that existed last week, with 31½¢ bid for more. The foreign markets are all advancing over this new crop oil. The reports from the South are of a good deal of excitement there this week over getting seed. Some of the mills which sold new oil ahead for October and November deliveries, particularly the former month, are climbing for the seed at any price, and it is understood sales have been made of it up to \$16 per ton in the Carolinas, while in Texas a price for the seed has been met which would make crude oil cost at the mills 25¢ per gallon. The course of the oil market for the several days since our last review has been as follows: On Saturday (18th) a well sustained and quiet market, with 34½¢ quoted for prime yellow on the spot, and 34¢ bid and 34½¢ asked for September, while October stood at 31¢@31½¢, and 500 bbls. for November delivery sold at 30½¢. On Monday there were sales of 400 bbls. prime yellow, spot, at 34½¢, and 2,000 bbls. do. for November delivery at 30½¢; there was no October on offer; December delivery had 30¢ bid. The Hull (Eng.) market was 3d lower, and quoted at 22s 9d. On Tuesday there were even smaller offerings, not only of spot oil, but September and even November deliveries, with a firmer tone. Sales were 600 bbls. prime yellow, in lots, on spot, at 34½¢@35¢, and 500 bbls. do. to arrive at 34½¢, with September delivery quoted at 34½¢, while 800 bbls. for November delivery were sold at 30½¢, and 30½¢ further bid; December delivery at 30¢ bid. The Hull (Eng.) market was down 3d more, and quoted 22s 6d. On Wednesday there was continued firmness all around, but demands were slow

from exporters, although other buyers were ready to take up the offerings and ½¢ advance paid for November delivery, of which 1,000 barrels prime yellow were sold at 31¢, and 31¢ would have been further paid; December delivery was about 30½¢; for September delivery 34½¢ would have been paid, and 34½¢@35¢ was quoted for August and September; it was thought a little October delivery could have been had at 32½¢. Crude in tanks at the mills ranges from 23¢ to 25¢, as asking prices for early new crop deliveries.

On Thursday in New York the market was further advanced 1¢ per gallon on new crop deliveries, and the entire position a very strong one, on news from the South of excited seed prices, while there is steady export demand for November delivery. Sales of 600 bbls. prime yellow, November delivery, for export at 31½¢, and 1,000 bbls. do at 32¢, closing strong at 32, while October could not be had under 33, if at that, and August and September deliveries are at 35.

(For Friday's closings see page 42.)

TEXAS COTTON OIL REPORT.

Dallas, August 18.—(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)—Our cotton crop prospects are improving, as we have had no rain this week. Market for products quite dull, with 21½¢ offered for October-November oil; \$17.50 for meal, though for firm offer for September better prices could be had for both oil and meal.

COTTON CONDITIONS IN EGYPT.

Our advices from Alexandria, Egypt, under date of July 31, on the cotton situation, are as follows:

The weather was considerably warm in July also, contrary to the fears expressed in our last resumé, the Irrigation Department was able from the first ten days of the month to distribute the water in a way considered sufficient, with a few rare exceptions only.

The cotton trees profited in a normal manner from these circumstances, but their condition, although satisfactory, does not present a uniform appearance everywhere. Whereas, in many districts the plants are as vigor-

W. W. LEWIS,
MERIDIAN, MISS.
Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

ous as last year, in other places they are less developed, and have fewer flowers and bolls.

This is the case generally with the early planted cotton. It has a less favorable appearance than that planted later, having suffered more from the scarcity of water during June, the effect of which did not make itself apparent until later.

It is noted also generally that the crop is a little backward, which backwardness may be increased or diminished by the atmospheric influences of August and September.

The flood of the Nile is proceeding very regularly, and the level that it has reached the last few days dissipates from now forward any fears regarding the water supply.

Our information from Upper Egypt continues to be very good, the fields are in a favorable condition, and an early crop is expected.

The Lenoir (N. C.) Oil & Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The purpose is the manufacture of cottonseed oil, fertilizer and ice. The incorporators are: J. E. Hood, F. C. Dunn, S. L. Staugh, C. T. Meacham, S. H. Abbott, J. F. Taylor and J. W. Black.

The plant of the Arkansas Cotton Oil Company, Pine Bluff, that state, is being overhauled and will be equipped with new machinery throughout. The improvements will cost \$25,000.

Orders for large quantities of canned meats for the American soldiers in China and the Philippines and for miners at Cape Nome have compelled the Cudahy Packing Company at Sioux City, Ia., to increase its big packing plant there by the erection immediately of a mammoth warehouse in addition to those it has at present. The new building will be five or six stories and 150 x 278 feet. This building has been in contemplation for some months, but its erection was hastened by the present demands upon the storage capacity occasioned by the Chinese war, and the anticipated protraction of this conflict in the Orient.

ELBERT & GARDNER, 11 Broadway, New York,
EXPORTERS OF
COTTON OIL, CORN OIL, TALLOW, ETC.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.....

The American Cotton Oil Co.
MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS....
Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
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OUR GREAT MEAT KINGDOM IN THE WEST.

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

XX.

St. Louis has a great reputation for other things besides beer. Those who are seized with an insatiable thirst in hot weather might not stop to think so but it is, nevertheless, the case.

St. Louis sits on a fine hog and cattle area and the city is surrounded by rich hay and cereal lands. These facts have made this Missouri metropolis a large and a growing market for superior grades of live stock of all kinds—cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules. It is a remarkable fact that the St. Louis live stock market has steadily increased in all of its departments from the year 1874 to the present time, fluttering up and down for a year or two now and again with the fluctuating conditions of the supply and of the consumptive demands of trade.

Blunt Facts.

Figures do not talk, but they stare at you with such dumb and unflinching coolness that the truths which they represent cannot be gainsayed or denied.

In 1874, 17,264 cars of live stock of all classes were received at the St. Louis National Stockyards. These contained 234,002 head of cattle, 498,840 head of hogs, 41,407 sheep and 2,235 horses and mules; a total of 776,484 head of live stock.

In 1884, ten years later, there arrived at those yards 37,866 carloads of stock, containing, 390,569 head of cattle, 1,079,827 hogs, 277,678 sheep and 12,175 horses and mules; a total of 1,762,777 head of live stock, or more than twice as many head as had been handled during the first year of the decade. This increase of nearly 1,000,000 head of stock was a most creditable vindication of St. Louis' position, ability and right to do this business.

The Wheel Still Moving.

Last year found the wheel of progress still turning; it found this Southwestern center growing and well up in the van of progress for, in 1899, there arrived in the St. Louis market 683,998 head of cattle, 1,800,942 hogs, 408,984 sheep and 119,485 horses and mules; a total of 3,013,409 head.

In spite of panics and other checks upon trade this market in the last fifteen years has succeeded in nearly doubling its business of 1884, and the indications now are that this growth will steadily go forward in even a greater ratio during the next ten years. This is an age of centralization and of a gravitation of businesses to centers. This country is so large and its live stock and meat industries are so vast as to make it impossible for even a half dozen centers to do all of the trade. The close competition of the age and the scientific basis upon which traffic is moved gather trade about its most natural and most advantageous center and distribute it from that hub of activity. This industrial principle has carved St. Louis out as a live stock market and will make it more and more a collector of flocks and herds for the abattoir and for the food factory.

The last three years have been about the most eventful ones which our live stock and

packinghouse interests have experienced. How St. Louis has stood up under the strain of competition, shortages and other trade incidents may be seen from the following figures which sum up the edible live stock receipts for 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Number of cattle received at St. Louis National Stock Yards during the last three years:

	1897.	1898.	1899.
January	71,632	86,460	58,322
February	52,664	52,197	57,937
March	47,295	48,269	56,354
April	41,099	32,994	37,635
May	43,813	35,589	34,325
June	62,460	42,564	36,510
July	65,008	46,973	48,446
August	93,581	66,654	70,012
September	82,369	73,163	89,912
October	67,955	78,168	83,848
November	83,888	61,310	62,989
December	75,926	59,348	47,708

Total.....787,690 683,707 683,998

Number of hogs received at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the last three years:

	1897.	1898.	1899.
January	176,918	155,977	230,031
February	133,744	144,625	150,777
March	147,071	137,032	168,689
April	140,082	145,888	150,945
May	146,176	144,418	159,585
June	119,521	117,778	149,942
July	101,328	110,020	114,391
August	110,333	98,344	112,830
September ..	104,151	106,587	106,310
October	142,739	140,993	133,235
November	158,732	193,972	156,909
December	149,978	232,683	168,148

Total....1,630,773 1,728,317 1,800,942



SWIFT AND COMPANY'S EAST ST. LOUIS PLANT.

Number of sheep received at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the last three years:

	1897.	1898.	1899.
January	24,061	20,989	25,047
February	21,542	24,466	27,434
March	37,819	24,195	17,412
April	86,191	30,228	17,142
May	105,503	38,517	51,002
June	76,519	51,065	62,589
July	45,116	56,941	63,602
August	56,203	56,504	38,656
September ..	48,098	42,919	35,835
October	35,852	39,714	28,596
November	36,116	33,077	23,080
December	31,261	17,278	18,589

Total.....604,281 435,893 408,984

The strength of this market has always been in hogs though its reputation for an average grade of prime slaughter cattle is becoming better known. This is giving this point a solid reputation which is grafting a good progressive growth into its increasing trade. The weakness of this big market has been in sheep. The sales have had a generally steady growth, but more could be done and more should be done both because of the available supply, the market demand for good animals and the capacity of the stockyards to handle

practically a limitless number of sheep, either on consignment or for customers. There is some weak spot in this line to be found and braced before St. Louis will reap her full benefit as a market for good sheep and lambs.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that St. Louis abattoirs and factories kill and put up about 75 per cent. of the total number of hogs received at the National Stock Yards. The packinghouses of the city and the local abattoirs killed 1,400,000 hogs last year. As the average weight of the hogs for the year was about 200 and dressed fully 160 lbs. each, St. Louis last year killed 224,000,000 lbs. of pork from stockyard hogs alone. Any outside supplies were due to big hog runs and a cleaning out of the local consignments.

St. Louis, in addition to her large packinghouse enterprises, has quite a number of prosperous butchers who slaughter their own stock of hogs. They buy in the open market and give much competition to trade. St. Louis, by the way, is, at all times, a very open live stock market and sellers reap the full benefit of the competitive state of affairs.

It is quite interesting to note the sources of supply, the contributors to this market. Last year Missouri patronized her municipal slaughter by sending there 1,053,838 hogs; Illinois sent in 437,865 head; the Indian Territory marketed at this point 37,320 hogs; Kentucky sent nearly 39,000; Tennessee, 23,753 head; Kansas shipped in 84,690 hogs to St. Louis; Oklahoma, 25,249—21,000 more than the previous year; Arkansas sent in 74,366 head.

The sheep trade of the stockyards came from pretty much the same territory, with Texas, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico and Wisconsin added. St. Louis kills the highest per cent. of her receipts of sheep and lambs of any of our big markets. The local packers need 500,000 sheep annually; the local butchers require 150,000 per year for their abattoirs; stockers and feeders require 250,000, and 100,000 are needed for Eastern shipments. St. Louis, then, should be a 1,000,000 sheep market. That number could easily be sold if the animals were shipped in there for sale.

The cattle supply of this point came from nineteen states and territories, as follows: Alabama, 2,213 head; Arkansas, 49,053; Florida, 3; Illinois, 59,714; Indian Territory, 125,890; Iowa, 207; Kansas, 21,070; Kentucky, 5,561; Louisiana, 3,828; Mississippi, 15,413; Missouri, 196,252; Michigan, 148; Nebraska, 74; Ohio, 180; Oklahoma, 5,678; Pennsylvania, 24; Tennessee, 7,320; Texas, 191,133; and Wisconsin, 21.

There is much to commend and to uphold this Southwestern market as being one of the best in the country. It is centrally and nat-

NOTE.—Col. Hobbs' articles on "Our Great Meat Kingdom in the West" were begun in the March 24, 1900, issue of *The National Provisioner*. To-day's article is the twentieth of the series. The Western series, before completion, will treat of stock conditions and give a review of provision factories that do not slaughter.

usually located as to live stock, feed and population. It is equipped for business, having the conveniences and appliances for carrying on a centralizing of stock and a distribution of live stock and of food products.

The live stock commission men of St. Louis are men of experience, acumen and honor. They are alive to the interests of their patrons and have won a reputation for fairness. This fact alone has induced stock owners to ship to St. Louis and to trust these business men absolutely. Some of them are confidential buyers for large houses elsewhere. Most of these say, in their advertisements: "We do not receive on consignment. We only buy for customers."

There is an honest ring about such a statement which wins the confidence of the stock farmer of his agent who asks the other man this straight business question:

"What will your customer give for so many carloads of such and such cattle?"

If satisfactory the deal is closed and that ends it. This thing of buying from one man and selling to another the same cow, and sucking the pap of both, is shied at by most people. If a man doesn't shy at it he has a business blindness which is pitiable.

The St. Louis live stock commission agent is as little Janus-faced as any similar class of men in the business.

Texas and Indian Territory cattlemen discovered the value of St. Louis as an economical and a profitable live stock market, and have loved it ever since. They found this to be a central, convenient, distributing point which served with equal benefit the interests of both buyer and of the seller.

This placard could be seen all over Texas:

* *

ST. LOUIS,
THE
GREAT MARKET
FOR
TEXAS CATTLE.
* *

Feeling its strength, St. Louis men make this boast for their city and as to its business advantages:

"The grand principle which is the foundation of a market is economy of concentration and distribution. The live stock market must be accessible to the producers, and no less to the consumers. It is not enough that supplies can easily be distributed. Neither is it enough that supplies can readily be concentrated. A market is a meeting place. The producer should be able to reach it at the least possible expense and his produce arrive in the best possible condition. The buyer should be able to have his purchases sent to their destination quickly and at the least cost.

The surplus live stock of the United States is nearly all produced west of St. Louis and the consumers of it are nearly all eastward. The receiving territory to the east has no limit, and there is no end to the producing territory on the west. Some territory can concentrate stock cheaper at a point further west, but the distribution from there is far more expensive and more than counteracts the first advantage. Some stock can be distributed slightly cheaper from a market further north but the receiving expense more than offsets the small advantage of distribution.

The live stock trade—producers, shippers, buyers—are all invited to investigate the St. Louis market. An examination of all conditions will demonstrate that the claims of St. Louis to be the most economical, best located, most central market in the country are well founded, applying to cattle, to hogs, to sheep, to horses and to mules.

The Southwest country has always had a friend in St. Louis. Possibly nowhere else

can such uniformly good prices for live stock and other products."

The hospitality of St. Louisans is proverbial. The people there know how to treat a customer or a guest; how to buy things; to sell things and to do things. St. Louis is simply galloping along towards a great goal which looms plainly to the sight of her business men.

There is much truth in the above and to one familiar with every detail of the trade about this center it is doubtless all true. A larger proportion of what are known as butcher cattle, to the total number of live stock received, go to the St. Louis market than to any other live stock center in this country. St. Louis merchants realizing this expressed the fact in the following unique form of a Latin cross:

In spite of all the changes which time and circumstances bring to the Cattle trade the reputation of St. Louis has remained unchanged for furnishing the opportunity to purchase

**Liberal
numbers
of...
Handy
Kinds
of...
Superior**

BUTCHER CATTLE

No other market receives this class of stock in so great a proportion of the receipts and the bulk of the steers are good quality and averaging from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds, all of which can be bought at prices in line with other markets and be transported home to interior Eastward cities at cheaper rates from St. Louis than from any other center.

**This is the
Great
Butcher Cattle
Market
and the most
economical
point of
distribution
in the
United States.**

The above is intended to be a fact presented and not a fact crucified, if it is on a cross.

St. Louis is the fourth largest slaughtering center in the United States. It is fourth in hogs, fourth in cattle and fourth in sheep. In 1892-3 St. Louis packed 530,634 hogs and 1,507,951 hogs for the packing year ending March 1, 1900.

In eight years the hog packing of the city nearly trebled.

In 1890 St. Louis slaughtered 542,000 cattle and 334,000 sheep.

The above is certainly a respectable showing. It is most credible when it is remembered that but 336,000 cattle were killed there in 1892, and 129,000 sheep in the same year.

The record last year was not a freak record

inasmuch as it was the result of a gradually growing trade since 1874.

The largest abattoir concern and meat factory in St. Louis is the plant of Swift and Company. The factories of this concern in St. Louis occupy 27¼ acres of land, covering 5¾ acres and have 13½ acres of floor space. The machinery equipment of this plant consists of 7 engines, 15 boilers and 3 dynamos. There are 5 refrigerating machines, having 28 miles of pipe and 575 tons of refrigerating capacity per day. The storage capacity of Swift's St. Louis plant is 2,200 cattle, 1,000 sheep and 4,000 hogs. The plant employs 1,134 people. It is doing a lot for St. Louis.

St. Louis business men—the best informed ones—when asked for the secrets of St. Louis' success, say the following terse things of that center:

"Orders for single carload lots can be filled at St. Louis to better advantage than at any other market."

"Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania can buy stockers and feeders to the best advantage at St. Louis."

"The St. Louis market receives a larger number of stockers and feeders in proportion to the number of cattle received than is the case in any other market."

"The hogs marketed in St. Louis are, on the average, the best and the finest known to the trade."

"The hogs bought in St. Louis reach the East in the best possible condition."

"More fine hogs and less rough ones are sold in St. Louis than at any other center."

"As a butcher market St. Louis never had a rival."

"The light hogs market in St. Louis are the highest grade known to the trade."

"It is the only market that has kept up the order trade to old-time proportion."

"The more the St. Louis market is tested the better it responds."

"St. Louis' product originates in the West and is consumed in the East."

"St. Louis is remarkably accessible to those who buy."

"The St. Louis market is a clean, free, competitive market for all live stock."

The unbiased mind will find a bundle of facts in the above and see in it all a trend of the business logic which has given birth and development to this business giantess in the Southwest.

BAD TEXAS CROP CONDITIONS.

Our very latest report is that rains are failing in Texas and that the cotton crop there is in very bad condition for this time of the year. If the Texas crop doesn't soon pick up the price of cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed oil will, as the "Lone Star" State produces about one-third of our cotton and seed crop. The crop will be short anyway.

ABOUT TO START IMPROVEMENTS.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. are about to start improvements on their recently acquired property at Troy, N. Y. They are to build a new, improved branch house of considerable size to handle their enlarged and rapidly growing trade. This modern branch packinghouse will be right in the center of trade and in the midst of the vast meat houses handling Troy's wholesale market trade.

NEW GLUE FACTORY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Robert H. Foerderer, of Philadelphia, Pa., who is said to be the largest tanner in this country, has just completed a new glue factory, modern in every respect, and will manufacture glue from the clippings of the hides which he tans.

The Diamond Glue Company of Chicago are to have the exclusive sale of the production as heretofore.

Hides and Skins

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The demand of the past week has shown considerable improvement, and the market is naturally very firm. Various reasons as to why tanners are purchasing hides so freely in the present state of the leather market, the most plausible of which is the superior nature of the offerings. Branded hides seem to have been neglected, but other varieties have been in fair request. Tanners state that if present leather conditions continue hides will necessarily bring less money in the early future. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have been a comparatively active factor, about 20,000 of different salting having moved at from 10½¢ to 11¼¢. Some holders now demand 11½¢.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold to the number of 3,000 Julys at 10¢. They are in generous supply.

COLORADO STEERS are not an active factor, and are claimed by tanners to be in easier tendency. About 3,600 brought 9¼¢, which was considered a good price, and unlikely to be maintained.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have moved as high as 11¢. There are plenty offering.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, offer at 9¼¢@10¢, but are an indifferent factor.

NATIVE BULLS offer at 9¼¢@9½¢, according to condition. They are an indifferent factor.

BRANDED COWS.—Two thousand moved at 9½¢. The generous supply tends to render values easier.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The unhappy condition of the leather market naturally militates against extensive purchase, especially as hides have commanded an unusually high price. The principal demand has been for heavy weights, which condition has operated against the sale of buffs. Many tanners are now holding off in anticipation of recession in hide prices, as they claim that the disparity in the values of the raw and finished materials is now so great that it does not pay to convert hides into leather. This is, of course, a stereotyped complaint on the part of the tanners though it would seem that under existing circumstances it was well warranted.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have been well cleaned up, having in numerous cases been substituted for another variety, as a consequence of which the selection has been rather demoralized. The views of buyers range 7½¢@8½¢ to ¼¢ less, according to their necessities.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are a fairly active factor at 8¼¢. No. 2 command a cent less.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are nominally quotable 7½¢@8¢.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, have been freely purchased by Eastern tanners at 8½¢@7½¢ for the two selections.

NATIVE BULLS are nominally held at 7¢@7½¢.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are inactive. Country skins have been neglected, and are held at 9¢, it being doubtful whether any more could be obtained for an ordinary selection.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are in some request. About 3,000 short-haired skins moved at 8¼¢@8½¢.

DEACONS are firm at 50¢ to 70¢.

SLUNKS 25¢.

HORSEHIDES, in ordinary selection, are worth \$3, and have been in good request at that figure.

SHEEPSKINS are active at full prices.

COUNTRY PELTS \$1.10@1.20.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS 42¢@45¢.

PACKER LAMBS 75¢@80¢.

COUNTRY LAMBS 50¢@60¢.

PACKER SHEARLINGS 65¢.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed with sales of only 5,000. The market seemed at a standstill, as packers had advanced their prices ¼¢. This week, however, put a different phase on the situation, and some 50,000 hides changed hands at about the same prices of former purchases, the packers thinking the best part of valor to accept the old prices on a large round lot, so that something near 20,000 branded cows changed hands at 9½¢, some 10,000 butt brands, of which a large portion sold at 10¢, and the best item in the entire sale some 9,000 May native steers at 11¢; some heavy Texas at 11¢, lights and extremes at 10½¢@9½¢. This puts the packers in Kansas City in a very satisfactory shape. The number of the old hides they are now holding may be regarded not much better than a bagatelle. It is only natural to suppose that packers will ask an advance of ¼¢ per pound on their future slaughter. Perchance some of them might indulge in a half. They will try to do this and catch the small tanners in the fly, but the more conservative packers will be quite willing, when they have a little stock, to take the same old prices and clean up their cellars; and decidedly a clean cellar, at all times between this and the first of November is a thing a careful, conservative business man will desire. If native cows would be more flexible in their movements, the jollification could be taken without any drawbacks. The holders, however, of such think they can yet see daylight ahead of them at asking prices; and as far as the light hides are concerned if the American Leather Company come in they could masticate them all at one big mouthful. As a whole the general run of the packers are on easy street.

SHEEPSKINS are still in good demand, and the packers, as usual, have not much trouble in disposing of their slaughterings.

BOSTON.

Despite the fact that offerings are small and that many tanners are short of supplies, 8½¢ is the outside bid. New Englands would, in all probability, not bring more than 8¢. The leather situation is especially chaotic in this section, and there seems little incentive on the part of tanners to operate. There isn't a great deal doing in calfskins, and values are in easier tendency. Sheepskins are dull and much lower in price.

PHILADELPHIA.

Recent clearance sales have given tone to the market, and values are looking up. Stocks are well cleaned up, and the situation is at least nominally more hopeful. We quote:

CITY STEERS 9½¢.

CITY COWS 8¢@8½¢.

COUNTRY STEERS 8½¢@9¢.

COUNTRY COWS 7½¢@8¢.

BULLS 6½¢@7¢.

CALFSKINS.—Little doing.

SHEEPSKINS.—Business is fairly brisk. A considerable quantity of old stock has been moved.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES are closely sold up in some cases to the end of September. The feature of the week was the sale by Swift and Company of 600 native steers at 11½¢, which established this price. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 10½¢@11½¢.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS 9½¢@9¾¢.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS 9¼¢@9½¢.

CITY COWS 9½¢@9¾¢.

NATIVE BULLS 8½¢@9¢.

CALFSKINS (See page 37).

HORSEHIDES, \$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The better demand for hides which has recently characterized the Chicago packer market can be better ascribed to the superiority of the offerings than to any other condition. Whatever the reason, it is certain that the packers derived much encouragement from the recent sales, and that their views on every variety but branded have materially stiffened. There doesn't seem to be any legitimate excuse for boosting values, as the leather situation could hardly be less favorable than it is, and there seems little incentive afforded tanners to buy. In view of this the basis for even sustaining the present schedule seems light. The country market is well sold up on heavy stocks, to supply which serious inroads were made on the buff selections. Tanners generally are holding off in anticipation of a general recession, and their hopes do not seem unlikely to be gratified. Boston tanners are rather shy of supplies, despite which their views on buffs do not exceed 8½¢, and on New Englands do not go above 8¢. Offerings of both are small. It is the confident expectation of buyers that buffs will go to the even money in the early future. A temporary vigor has been infused into the Philadelphia market, and the New York contemporary is closely sold up. The week's feature of the latter point was the sale by a prominent packer which established natives at 11½¢.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, 10½¢@11½¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 10¢; Colorado steers, 9½¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 11¢; No. 1 native cows, 9¼¢@10¢; branded cows, 9½¢; native bulls, 9¼¢@9½¢.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 8¼¢@8½¢; No. 2, 7¼¢@8¼¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 8¼¢; branded steers and cows, 7½¢@8¢; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 7½¢@8½¢; native bulls, 7¢@7½¢; calfskins, for No. 1, 9¢; kips, for No. 1, 8¼¢@8½¢; deacons, 50¢@70¢; slunks, 25¢; horsehides, \$3; country pelts, \$1.10@1.20; country shearlings, 42¢@45¢; packer lambs, 75¢@80¢; country lambs, 50¢@60¢; packer shearlings, 65¢.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 8¼¢; New England hides, 8¢.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 8½¢@9¢; country cows, 7½¢@8¢; country bulls, 6½¢@7¢.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 10½¢@11½¢; butt-branded steers, 9½¢@9¾¢; side-branded steers, 9¼¢@9½¢; city cows, 9½¢@9¾¢; native bulls, 8½¢@9¢; calfskins (see page 37); horsehides, \$2@3.25.

HIDELETS.

Armand Schmall, the well-known calfskin tanner of New York, has returned from a tour of Europe.

Geo. H. Studwell, formerly of the firm of Studwell, Sanger & Co., a prominent leather firm of the Swamp, committed suicide by shooting at the home of his son-in-law in Larchmont on the 19th inst. He was suffering from a recent stroke of apoplexy which impaired his mind.

The annual meeting of the American Hide & Leather Co. will be held in Jersey City on September 5. It is believed that the company will show earnings of at least 7 per cent. on the preferred and 5 per cent. on the common stock for the year. It is said that the money necessary for September interest is already in bank.

PARIS MEDALS FOR AMERICAN FIRMS.

Armour & Co.

Armour & Co., of Chicago, have been awarded gold medals by the Paris Exposition authorities, on extract of beef, canned meats, etc.

R. H. Cabell, manager of the extract department of Armour & Co., just returned from Paris, said in reference to the Armour award:

"This award does not come entirely as a surprise to the American contingent at Paris, owing to an article that recently appeared in the Paris 'Figaro,' reporting President Loubet's visit to the United States agricultural exhibit and the interest he displayed in packinghouse products, particularly Armour's extract of beef and canned meats—products he was familiar with and spoke of in the highest terms, as well as calling attention to their popularity in France, where the Armour products are largely used and perhaps the best known of American food products.

"Few realize the impetus given foreign trade by the packing industries. The total annual sales abroad of fresh and cured meats, lard, canned meats, extract of beef, etc., of Armour & Co., alone amounts to enormous proportions. The well-known little pots of extract of beef or tins of corned beef are found at the 'comestible' dealers in every market of Europe, and are familiar reminders of 'the dear ones at home' to every American abroad, particularly a Chicagoan.

"It is probably only fair to call attention to the thorough manner in which the committee on awards has done its work and the absence of the usual claims of favoritism. This may be accounted for by the high character and standing of the gentlemen selected for the work, and the care and good judgment used in the discharge of their duties."

American Cotton Oil Company.

The American Cotton Oil Company has received notification from its representative in Paris that the management of the Paris Exposition has awarded to it the Grand Prix d'Honneur for its exhibit, which comprised the whole series of cottonseed products, beginning with the seed and running through the several brands of refined oils, both yellow and white, cottonseed stearines, soap, soap powders and including the laundry soaps and Copco and

Fairy toilet and bath soaps and other soaps made by the N. K. Fairbank Company.

Richardson & Robbins.

Harry A. Richardson, head of Richardson & Robbins, Dover, Del., last week received word that his firm had been awarded a gold medal at Paris for canned meats and poultry.

Charles A. Schieren & Co.

A dispatch from Paris announces that Charles A. Schieren & Company, of New York, have been awarded the gold medal for superiority for their oak tanned leather belting at the Paris Exposition. Medal was awarded this American concern in competition with leather belting manufacturers of all of Europe.

CANADA'S FOOD PRODUCTS AT PARIS FAIR.

A letter has been received in Ottawa from Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, of Grimsby, Ont., who is looking after the food products of Canada at the Exposition. Prof. Robertson says that before he left Paris, in May, Mr. Mackinnon had won high esteem of the commissioners and visitors by his genial ability and energy and his enthusiasm for everything worthy and Canadian.

The main entrance to the Canadian section of the British Colonial building is opposite the Algerian pavilion on the slope of the Trocadero Gardens.

The large show case in which perishable food products are exhibited, perfectly preserved, is an exhibition of note. The temperature in the show case is from 37 degrees to 40 degrees, while that of the surrounding atmosphere is 80 degrees Fahrenheit. This case is 15 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 9 feet high. Behind the three thicknesses of glass which form the sides of the case there is a space three feet wide, surrounding the central chamber. In this space are shown varieties of apples, in original packages, boxes and barrels, just as they were shipped. At the opposite end of the case are rows of cheese, white and colored, piled one above the other, the lowest being shown in the shipping boxes. A similar plan is followed in the exhibit of butter, the lower rooms of which are unopened, while the upper ones have the covers removed with a square of fine fresh butter exposed to view.

Beside the butter are four cases of selected eggs, with a tray arranged to show the white and brown eggs in contrast. Outside the cold storage case is a hand rail of brass, through which brine at about 10 degrees below freezing point circulates. Its "freezing feel" startles those who touch it into a closer examination. Then a large thermometer on the upper wall, the announcement that the exhibit illustrates the Cold Storage System of Canada, and above all the tiny silk flags which flutter in the current of cold air over the delivery ducts, lead to interesting inquiries, which the attending refrigeration expert is most willing to answer. The efficiency of the plant and insulation is shown by the fact that less than two dozen apples have had to be removed from the show case since it was first stocked, nearly a month ago, and these had only begun to spoil at bruised spots. Fancy relief letters made of butter announcing that it is from Canada, have kept their form perfectly, notwithstanding the great heat there has been lately. The cheese is keeping in prime condition, as all attest, who taste the sample offered on the stand near the show-case. This cold storage exhibit has brought many compliments to the Canadian commission, whose energy and forethought have placed their country's chief products and capabilities so permanently before the nations of the world.

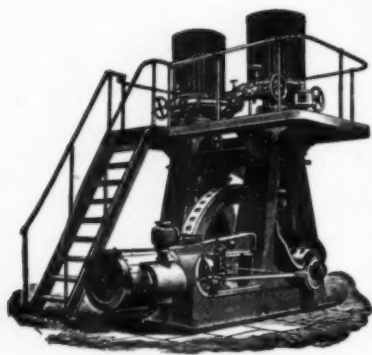
Mr. Hadrill, Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, after going to Paris and viewing the exhibit, spoke in the highest terms of the whole Canadian display, which he said was a hundred times better and more effective than any written accounts published at home had led him to expect.

GERMANY BUYING OUR CANNED BEEF.

Herr Fritz von Heilberg, of Berlin, a representative of the German foreign office, went west from Pittsburg, Pa., over the Pennsylvania railroad for the purpose of securing a large quantity of canned beef for the German troops in China. Herr Heilberg has instructions from his government to secure a considerable amount of canned beef immediately. In the hour of need the German government finds great convenience in looking to the United States for its army requisites. The order placed with the American meat firms will be sufficient to supply 30,000 soldiers. The consignment will be sent direct to the Orient via San Francisco.

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The most Marvellous Lubricant Known.
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.
NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.
An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet
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JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.

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	COW HIDES, CALFSKINS
	and HORSE HIDES
	BY THE
	HIDE DEPARTMENT
CASH...	American Hide and Leather Company
	No. 92 CLIFF ST., NEW YORK
PRICES	



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INCORPORATED 1885.

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STEAM BOILERS. TANKS. AMMONIA VALVES. FLANGES and FITTINGS.

Frick Company, WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.
ENGINEERS,

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MANUFACTURER OF

CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.
Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.
Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION NOTES.

—It is understood that Armour & Co. have sold to the Dairy Shippers' Dispatch, a corporation of Delaware, 216 refrigerators for \$78,413.11. Technically, the cars have been leased for five years.

—A three days' test of the machinery in the new ice plant at Bay Shore, N. Y., was had recently. It must produce ten tons of clear, crystal ice per day before it will be accepted from the manufacturers.

—The Boston Ice Company paid E. W. Burdett for services in opposing the law to regulate the price of ice \$400; also \$100, amount due J. N. Palmer on the same. Their total expenses against "Five Cent" ice were \$505.

—The new Massachusetts ice bill became effective on the 11th inst. having been signed by Governor Crane. By the provision of the law all persons in the State can purchase ice in five cent pieces.

—It is reported that an ice famine is threatened at Los Angeles, Cal., as a result of the large amount of ice now being used by both the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe in carrying fruit across the continent.

—The new ice plant at Kissea Lake, N. Y., in place of the one destroyed by fire in March last is now complete. The York Manufacturing Co., of York, Pa., furnished and installed the new machinery. The brick buildings are fireproof and the new plant has a total capacity of 60 tons per day.

—The Attorney General has filed suit against four ice companies of Little Rock, Ark., for \$5,000 damages each, alleging that the corporations are members of a trust, or-

George M. Brill, M.E., Engineering Department
CONSULTING ENGINEER.

SPECIALTIES:

Engineering of Electric Power Plants, Cold Storage and Refrigerating Plants.

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gautized to control the price of ice in that city. The suit is brought under the Anti-Trust act of the last Legislature, which fixes the penalty of guilt at \$5,000 fine.

—At a meeting of the Commercial Club, of Dallas, Tex., inquiries were received from an ice manufacturing company of New Albany, Ind., as to the prospects of establishing a branch of its business in the former city.

—The Minneapolis Cold Storage Co. will establish a branch house at Hankinson, N. D.

—John Anderson, in the employ of Howard Van Doren, who operates an artificial ice plant at Bloomfield, N. J., was arrested and held for the Grand Jury on Thursday on the charge of having maliciously injured the ice machinery of his employer. It is said that it will require an outlay of \$1,100 to repair the damage.

—The Manhattan Ice Co., of New York, recently formed with a capital stock of \$500,000, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, has a capital stock divided into shares of \$10 each, and its incorporators include butchers, dairymen, grocers, etc., who have organized for the purpose of waging a vigorous opposition to the ice trust. Its officers are Nathan Low, president; James Jackson, vice-president and general manager, and Henry M. Thompson, secretary and treasurer. All residents of the Borough of Manhattan, New York. The company has two houses for the storage of natural ice on the Penobscot River, one having a capacity of 80,000 tons, and the other of 20,000. Ice will also be hauled from the upper part of New York State. Particular attention is to be paid to Brooklyn, and the company has planned for the erection of a 200-ton artificial ice plant at the foot of Court street, that city, while its boats, hauling natural ice, will be docked at the foot of Court street, Hudson avenue and South Fifth street. The plant to be built at the foot of Court street will also contain cold storage facilities for freezing meats and vegetables.

PRODUCE REFRIGERATING COMPANY....

Madison Cooper, Minneapolis, Minn.
Manager.

Complete plants designed and built for the economical and correct handling of all perishable products. Specialists in all classes of refrigeration. Plans, specifications and supervision. Consultation and expert services. Correspondence invited.

THE COOPER SYSTEMS.—Gravity Brine Circulation, Positive Fan Ventilation, Forced Air Circulation, and Process Preventing the Formation of Frost on Refrigerating Surfaces.

—As Minnesota is one of the greatest dairy States, elaborate preparations are well under way for the grand State Dairy Exhibit to take place on September 3, next. Everybody seems anxious to have something on exhibition at this year's fair in competition for some part of the \$40,000 in premiums and purses offered.

—According to the papers of the Argentine Republic, a Mr. Tornquist, of Buenos Ayres, is busy forming a company for the erection of large refrigerating works in the interest of the fresh meat export trade. The works will be put up at some convenient place in Buenos Ayres.

—The city council of Brockton, Mass., has received the Mayor's message in regard to the establishing of a municipal ice plant and a committee was appointed to act with the Aldermen to investigate the matter.

—The Crystal Ice Company, of Norfolk, Va., has just been chartered. The minimum capital of the company is \$50,000. The officers are: C. A. Woodward, president; James E. Etheridge, vice-president; Washington Taylor, secretary and treasurer.

The F. S. Royster Guano Co., of Norfolk, Va., has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000 to do a general fertilizer business. Corporators: F. S. Royster, C. F. Burroughs, both of Norfolk, Va.; C. E. Williams, Portsmouth, Va.; J. A. Gill, Wake Forest, N. C.; C. A. Johnson, Tarboro, N. C.

In Texas alone, since April, thirteen new oil mills have been started.

DON'T PAY BIG TRUST PRICES FOR ICE.

CARBONIC ANHYDRIDE REFRIGERATING MACHINES ARE BETTER. YOU CAN'T SMELL THE GAS—IT HAS NO ODOR.

Write to

THE COCHRAN COMPANY

LORAIN, OHIO.

Ice and Refrigeration

—A one-ton ice machine has been installed on the U. S. S. Dixie, at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard.

—F. A. Wilke, Anderson, Ind., has disposed of his interest in the Wilke refrigerator works to T. N. Stilwell for \$15,000.

—Making artificial ice has begun at the plant of the Norwich (Conn.) Hygeia Ice Company, corner of Market and Shetucket streets.

—The Conneaut Ice Co., of Meadville, N. Y., has been incorporated to market ice. Corporators: A. C. Hindekoper, J. J. Shryock, A. G. Richmond, W. L. McGunnigle, D. S. Richmond, all of Meadville.

—The M'K. Wilson Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated to manufacture ice. Corporators: H. M'K. Wilson, F. D. Hager, J. F. Small, all of St. Louis, Mo., T. T. Fauntleroy, Attorney, St. Louis.

—The Colorado Ice and Storage Company, of Denver, Col., contemplates very important enlargements. Col. Franklin K. Lowers, the president of the company, is now in the East with the concern's engineer planning the company's new enterprise.

—Delegate George Cameron, of the International Association of Machinists, said Sunday that the strike of 300 workmen employed by the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company, of Port Morris, which was settled last week, had broken out again. He said the company had failed to observe the terms of the agreement.

—The Commonwealth Hygienic Ice Co., of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$400,000. Corporators: George C. Chaney, John M. Gates and William J. Clary. The principal office of the concern will be the New Jersey Refrigeration and Trust Company, of East Orange, N. J. Attorney, J. B. Dill, New York city, N. Y.

—The first meeting of the stockholders of the Westerly and Watch Hill Ice Company, Westerly, R. I., was held last week. The articles of incorporation were accepted, by-laws were adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, Tristram D. Babcock; secretary and treasurer, George W. Woodward; directors, T. D. Babcock, Thomas McKenzie, R. B. Smith. No plans have been made for the running of the plant after the close of the summer season. Of course, there is a demand for ice up to the arrival of freezing weather. Then, if little ice was cut in the winter, it would be good policy to start the plant in the spring, and manufacture ice to be stored away for summer consumption. In this manner the demand could be supplied without increasing the size of the plant.

—A \$100,000 ice and cold storage plant is now being erected in Havana by the Pabst Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., to enable it to better handle its exports to Cuba, which has become one of the company's best markets outside of this country. For some time negotiations for an immense plant such as described have been in progress, and re-

cently the deal was closed and work on the new structure begun. Capt. Frederick Pabst said: "We found it difficult to secure the necessary quantities of ice for cold storage purposes. The best way out of the difficulty was to erect an ice plant of our own, where we could have all we needed and more in unlimited quantities, and this is what we have done. The new plant, which will not be ready for some months, will be very complete, and will cost about \$100,000."

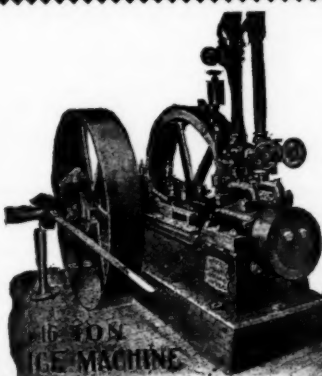
—A new ice factory and cold storage plant is to be established in Atlanta, Ga. It will be situated at the corner of Thurmond street and where the Southern and W. & A. railroad tracks cross. It is already in full operation, having been built within the past eight weeks. Mr. T. B. Brady is the president and treasurer. He said: "We have ample capital and have built a factory that will turn out large quantities of ice every day. All of our machinery is of the very latest make, and the plant is up to date. We know the value of Atlanta as a distributing point, and we have therefore erected our plant with a view to shipping to the cities and towns in Georgia and adjoining States any quantity of ice they may demand. We are also aware of the fact that Atlanta consumes many tons of ice every day. Besides the domestic consumption the cold storage plant will use a great deal, and the fruit houses and the market people also make the demand very large. We are prepared to supply these demands no matter how great they may be. In addition to the ice factory we are now erecting a large and commodious cold storage warehouse, which will be cooled entirely by dry air. We will have separate rooms for the different commodities, such as space for fruits, rooms for butter, cheese, etc." The directors of this new company are Capt. J. W. English, W. P. Inman, Mr. E. S. Behre, and P. H. Brady.



P&B PAPERS

"SIX-TEEN YEARS STANDARD" is the "Nutshell" history of the P & B Insulating Papers. Provisioners, Cold-Storage and Refrigeration men who have used them, are living references. They know the lasting qualities of the P & B Papers. Proof against moisture, heat, steam, acids, alkalies, gases, etc., they are a guaranty of perfect insulation, and they are tasteless and odorless. We've books on the subject. Care to read 'em?

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COLD MEAT BOXES WITHOUT ICE.

A. H. BARBER MFG. CO.,

229-231 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINES.

We make a specialty of installing refrigerating plants in meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all kinds of storage houses. Write us for estimates before buying.

CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

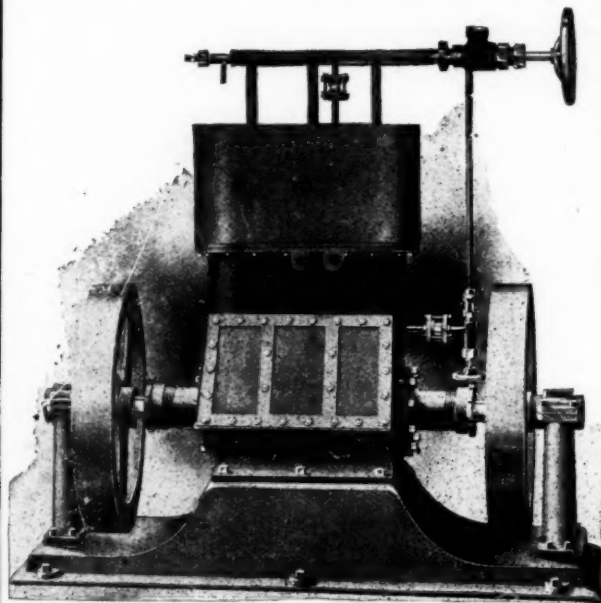
BORAX COMPANY IN ARICA.

With some little difficulty I have obtained a copy of a prospectus issued by W. A. Bishop & Co., of Warrington, inviting subscriptions to an issue of 1,043 5 per cent. preference, and 2,013 ordinary shares of £10 each in their business, and also £20,000 in 4½ per cent. first mortgage debentures, issued at 5 per cent. discount. It is stated that the company, which bears the name of W. A. Bishop & Co., Ltd., was formed in 1898, with a capital of £20,000, subsequently increased to £35,000, to take over the freehold works and business started in 1891 by Messrs. W. A. Bishop & Co., of Warrington. It will be seen from the above figures that the public are now asked to take up £31,400 of the said share capital, the prospectus stating that 957 preference and 957 ordinary shares have already been allotted, representing £18,540. From this it appears that not much more than half the nominal capital of £35,000 was subscribed. That capital was not disproportionate when the business was limited to the refining of borax and manufacture of boracic acid and retailing same. The profits from this are stated, but not certified, to have varied from £1,004 to £4,219, averaging £2,525 per annum—a random way of setting them forth—and not anything more than should fairly be expected from an industrial undertaking of this kind. But now the company proposes to extend its operations greatly by the acquirement of a deposit of borate of lime, 1,729 acres in area, stated to be at Chichaya, in Arica, one of the provinces now held by Chili, subject to an arrangement with Peru for their final ownership. This deposit is 114 miles from the sea, and it is proposed to build a railway for that distance upon the mono-rail system; that is, a single rail is laid on the ground, upon which the wheels of the cars, placed fore and aft, run, the cars being kept from falling by a pole harnessed to two mules, who also haul them along. No doubt this is an ingenious and economical means of transport, but we doubt very much whether such a line, with its rolling stock, stations, etc., could be put down for the amount which is estimated in the prospectus. A sum of £35,000 is set down for it, as well as for the acquisition of the borate deposit, although the deposit alone has been valued by Mr. E. Walden Vincent at £75,000. No provision seems to have been made for working capital, either at home or abroad. I confess I do not understand how the proposed business could be done upon the lines indicated. There are, however, other difficulties in the way of this undertaking. First, with regard to titles for the land, I observe that the Borax Consolidated Company, Ltd., which owns many borax properties in Chili, has given formal notice that, if the deposit stated to have been acquired by Messrs. Bishop should turn out to be in the Province of Pisagua, the boundary of which is now a subject of litigation in the Chilean courts, they will lay claim to it. The anomalous state of affairs in the Province of Arica at present with regard to its future destiny would be alone sufficient to make investors hesitate to take shares in an enterprise located in that province. However, I believe that I need not say more about this prospectus beyond chronicling the fact of its appearance, for nobody, I think, would be so simple as to subscribe for shares upon the strength of a prospectus so jumbled up and absurd on the face of it. The list, it was announced, would close on the 31st of July. It would have been better not to have opened it.—The South American Journal.

A cotton oil mill has just been completed at Morehead, Miss.

Read The National Provisioner.

REFRIGERATING PLANTS



...FOR...

**Butchers,
Packers,**

**Cold Storage
Warehouses,**

**Restaurants,
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**Special attention
given to Small Plants
for Markets.**

**One to Thirty
Tons.**

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,

35 OSCEOLA STREET,

OSHKOSH, WIS.

CANADA'S EXPORT BACON TRADE.

A more uncertain market than that of bacon in England it is almost impossible to conceive, the changes from one extreme to the other being of constant occurrence. About two months ago Canadian bacon was selling in the London market at 60s., some Canadian brands bringing over that figure. Since then, however, prices have tumbled considerably, as we were shown account sales from London at 48s. and 46s. for No. 1, and to-day prices are up again to 54s. and 55s. There is great difficulty in quoting prices of Canadian bacon in England, for the reason that the quality of the different brands shipped from this side vary considerably, and, of course, vary in price. There is also quite a difference in the quotations of No. 1 Canadian. For instance, a firm received cable advices of sales of their bacon in London yesterday at 52s. up to 56s., all of which came under the head of No. 1, making the average price 54s. Another feature in the export bacon trade which makes it difficult to quote prices on the other side, is the fact that most, if not all the shipments of Canadian bacon are made on consignment, and it is said that high prices are usually quoted in English market to attract shipments. The London "Grocer" of August 4, says: "To-day the No. 2 selection of first hand Canadian bacon has been put down 4s. to 52s., while No. 1 averaging 46 to 56 lbs. has been advanced 1s. to 60s." Then again, the London "Grocers' Gazette," of August 4, says: "Best weights have been advanced 1s., making top price 60s., and No. 2 selection has declined 4s."—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: Frederick Perry Gaskell, by R. W. Floyd.

Visitors at the Exchange: O. D. Twiney, Minneapolis; B. Hornbury and A. A. Keene, Philadelphia; C. Stoddart, New Orleans; John T. Nixon, Attica, Ind.; W. S. Lake, Memphis, Ed. Cobble, Philadelphia; E. Jones, J. Brosnan, and J. Connelly, Chicago, and Daniel Ripley, Galveston.

EXPORTATION TAX ON CATTLE.

"El Guatemalteco," official organ of the Republic of Guatemala, C. A., in its issue of June 11, 1900, publishes the following important decree relative to the exportation of cattle:

"Article I. The tax upon each head of bovine cattle which is exported from the ports or frontiers of the Republic is increased from this date to \$70.

"Art. II. The second subdivision of the act of the 28th of July last remains in force and is as follows: The violators of this article are subject to the confiscation of their cattle, which shall be sold at public auction, and the product of the sale divided into two parts, viz.: One in favor of the Government revenue, and the other in favor of those who shall bring about such confiscation."

The total number of live stock imported at the port of Havana, Cuba, during the month of June was 16,205. Of this number 1,169 were steers, 2,491 swine, 883 horses, 259 bulls, 657 cows, 108 calves, 298 mules, 3 donkeys, 4 goats and 6 other animals. No cattle were imported free for breeding purposes during the month.

PIPE COVERINGS **Steam and Brine.**

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CONTRACTS EXECUTED.

Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

ROBERT A. KEASBEY, 83 Warren St., New York, and 13 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL ICE IN ENGLAND.

With the temperature over 80° in the shade, it is a novel sensation to pass into a spacious apartment, the atmosphere of which is so intensely cold that it seems to strike right through you. This experience was recently encountered by the writer no further off than Belgravia. The transition from one atmosphere to the other was strikingly sudden; I went plump from the tropics to the arctic regions.

It was one of the cold storage rooms of the Shingleton Ice Company, Eccleston Place. Practically the only light in the place is obtained from an electric lamp suspended from above. Pipes branch away in all directions, pipes white as the driven snow, deep buried in years of stiff frost. Summer and winter they have been like this since the store was started.

Observing my uneasiness at the biting chill, my guide, the manager, hastened to assure me there was no risk, as it was a dry cold. Anyway a fur-lined coat would not have been out of place.

But a few remarks about the making of ice. It is manufactured—I am referring specifically to the Shingleton Company—on what is known as the "compression principle," with ammonia as the refrigerating agent. We first visit the engine-room, where an engine of great power is employed to drive the compressors containing the ammonia gas. Next comes the condenser-room, which communicates with the compressors by means of pipes, and in which there are stacks of tubing. Cold water is kept constantly flowing over the latter, which extracts the heat from the ammonia within.

Next the ammonia passes to an enormous brine tank, in which are layers of pipes surrounded by brine. The ammonia becomes gaseous, and reduces the temperature of the brine many degrees below freezing-point. The latter is then pumped through pipes to the ice tanks, or rather to chambers round the tanks in which is the water to be frozen.

The tanks measure 4 ft. deep, 6 ft. long, and 1 ft. wide. The ice is produced in blocks of 15 cwt., which are afterwards divided into three of 5 cwt. each. During the process of freezing the surface of the water is kept constantly in motion, which has the effect of improving the quality of the ice, making it clearer and with fewer "pinholes" than would otherwise be the case.

When nearly all the water has been frozen, and there is only a narrow space left in the center, a loop of best Manila rope is inserted and frozen into the block. On account of the war in Manila this rope is at the present time very expensive—£70 a ton. So that they may get as much wear out of them as possible the Shingleton Company encourage their men to look after the loops by giving them a commission on every gross brought back.

While the freezing is in progress, all the tanks are covered with wooden hatches, which are removed when the work of hardening is complete. Then the brine is pumped away from the tanks and a hose turned on the blocks, which somewhat reduces the temperature, and releases the ice from the sides and bottom. Next a traveling crane is brought along, the chain hooked into the rope loop, the block lifted from the tank and conveyed either to the store room or the distributing department.

The tank-room occupies an entire floor, a "crop" of ice being produced every twenty-four hours. About sixty tons of ice can be turned out in a day, or about 360 tons in a week. The blocks for delivery are lowered by means of a patent crane fifty feet below to a platform, where the vans are loaded. The packing also goes on on this platform for dispatching ice long distances. The block of ice is placed in a sack, and sawdust rammed tight in all round it, which has the effect of reduc-

ing evaporation to a minimum. The store where the ice is stocked is a vast chamber. Like the hop stores it is lighted by electricity, and some very beautiful effects are produced thereby. The light striking through the ice renders it prismatic, gorgeous colors glinting and sparkling in all directions—Aladdin's cave at the Polar regions.

Just now the ice trade is very brisk, so brisk indeed that a scarcity of ice has supervened. —Golden Penny, London.

* The big packing firms in the Armourdale district are about to inaugurate a new system of paying off their employees, and it has called forth a bitter wail of complaint from the saloonkeepers, who almost exclusively occupy the streets leading to the packing plants. The big concerns referred to will pay their employees in cash, and not in checks, as heretofore. The employees have been in the habit of having their checks cashed at the saloons. Nearly every saloon in Armourdale displays a sign: "Checks cashed here." The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has been the first to make the change of system, and the other firms are watching the result of the experiment with the view of adopting the same plan, or improving on it. The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company issues non-negotiable receipts to its employees, and these are payable only at a bank in Armourdale, where the company's paymaster is stationed. No discount is charged for cashing these receipts. The reason announced by the company for making the change is that it is more satisfactory to a majority of their employees and for their better accommodation.

The premium list of the forty-ninth annual fair of the Lehigh Co. (Penn.) Agricultural Society is in progress of distribution. The fair will be held September 18-21 inclusive and the books of entry will be open at the office of Secretary W. K. Mohr, 605 Hamilton street, Allentown, Pa., on September 3, 1900. These compose the committee on live stock: Departments 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, W. K. Mohr, Esq., T. S. Cooper, Dr. A. H. Balliet, Isaac S. Roeder, Stephen Bachman, James Seibert, W. B. Clark, J. Alfred Fatzinger, Oscar P. Werley and Daniel F. Fink. A ribbon of blue is to indicate first premium; red, second premium; white, third premium. Entries of live stock and poultry will close on September 11, at 8 p. m.

The steamer Southern Cross sailed recently from Buenos Ayres for Liverpool carrying a trial shipment of fresh meat preserved in a special chamber by means of sterilized air. The shipment consisted of several bullocks and sheep, the carcasses being without their heads, but otherwise whole. The appearance of the meat after seven days on board was very satisfactory.

* The Squires Packing Company of Chicago are alive to the evils of excessive cigarette smoking, and have ordered that employees must desist using them if they want to remain in the employ of the concern.

The Houston (Tex.) Cotton Oil Company has about completed the building for its new plant at the Heights, having employed about thirty men on that work for the last six weeks. Several cars of machinery have arrived and more will follow soon, all of which will be rapidly put in position. Mr. Godwin, general manager of the company, states that the plant will be completed in ample time to take care of its share of this year's crop of seed. The plant will have a capacity of about ninety tons per day.

The A. D. Clark Company, a large leather manufacturing concern in Peabody, Mass., has been incorporated under New Jersey law and filed certificate in the County Clerk's office in Newark, N. J.) The capital stock is \$400,000.

No Gluemaker can Afford to be without Our Book,

THE MANUFACTURE OF GLUE AND GELATINE.

Including a List of the Manufacturers
of Glue and Gelatine in the
United States & Canada.

Price \$10 per Copy.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
150 NASSAU STREET.
NEW YORK.

What They Say of It.

San Francisco, May 14, 1898.
"The National Provisioner."

Enclosed please find our check
on Bank of California of this city.
We have received the book and find
it very valuable. We think no glue-
maker should be without one.

Yours truly,
Pacific Bone, Coal and Fertilizing Co.
A. Haas, Manager.

From "The Scientific American."

The manufacturers of glue have made special effort to keep their methods and processes as secret as possible; so that the literature on the subject is very limited. Nearly every manufacturer has some little arrangement, machine or device which enables him to economize in some way or other, so that "The National Provisioner" has done wisely in collecting the writings of men who are entirely familiar with the various processes of making glue and gelatine. ["The National Provisioner" not only collected the writings of experts, but ordered the same at considerable expense. —Ed.] The result is a very helpful book, which may be regarded as one of the most important contributions ever made on the subject. The book is handsomely printed and bound and is well illustrated. It also includes a complete list of manufacturers and dealers in glue and gelatine in the United States and Canada.

New York Markets

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverp'l.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
Oil cake	15/	15/	20
Bacon	15/	22/6	28
Lard, tierces	15/	22/6	28
Cheese	22/6	30/	2 M.
Butter	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow	15/	22/6	28
Beef, per tierce	2/3	4/6	28
Pork, per bbl.	2/3	3/3	28

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, August 3/6. Cork for orders, August 4/1/6.

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUG. 18.

	Beefers.	Cows.	C'lvs.	Sh'p.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,503	2	1,280	43,140	10,040
Sixtieth St.	4,853	148	5,470	7,452	
Portlieh St.					13,104
W. Sh. R. R.	3,828	41			
Lehigh Valley	1,686				3,118
Balt. & Ohio				1,532	
Weehawken	321				
Scattering			166	41	
Totals	13,191	191	6,895	52,165	26,262
T'is. last week	13,314	301	7,760	42,065	28,326

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO AUG. 18.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Nelson Morris	321		7,060
Armour & Co.			1,740
Swift and Company			2,357
Schwartzschild & S.			4,500
J. Shanberg & Son			537
Brown, Snell & Co.			140
W. A. Sherman			222
Miscellaneous			87
Totals exports	1,946	165	15,637
Total exports last week	2,265	20	19,449
Boston exports this week	1,490		7,698
Philadelphia exp'ts this week			1,213
Baltimore exports this week	1,200	1,366	2,824
Portland exports this week	242		
Montreal exports this week	3,923	576	
To London	2,212		9,465
To Liverpool	4,320	1,356	15,837
To Glasgow	754	576	
To Bristol	265		
To Hull	140		
To Newcastle	140		
To Southampton			2,000
To Cardiff	350		
To Manchester	451		
To Bermuda and West Indies	87	165	
Totals, all ports	8,801	2,067	27,302
Totals to all ports last week	11,901	3,061	32,749

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.35	\$5.80
Medium to fair native steers	4.85	5.30
Common and ordinary native steers	4.00	4.75
Oxen and stags	2.25	4.75
Bulls and dry cows	1.25	3.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.45	6.00

LIVE CALVES.

With a good market and a fair demand prices of live calves are ruling slightly higher. About an average of 3,000 head are coming in daily. We quote:

Live veal calves, a few selected	a 8
Live veal calves, prime, per lb.	a 8
Live veal calves, common	a 6
Buttermilk	4 a 4 1/2
Grassers	3 1/2 a 3 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

Live hogs are firmer and prices higher. The receipts nevertheless were light. Country dressed pork has a moderate demand at steady prices. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	a 5.80
Hogs, medium	5.80 a 5.85
Hogs, light to medium	5.90 a 6.00
Pigs	6.00 a 6.05
Roughs	4.80 a 5.00

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

CHICAGO.—Shade lower; left, 5.417; \$4.90 @ 5.52 1/2.

CINCINNATI.—Active, higher; \$4.40 @ 5.35.

ST. LOUIS.—Weak; 5c lower; \$5.15 @ 5.40.

OMAHA.—5c lower; \$4.85 @ 5.05.

EAST BUFFALO.—Steady; \$5.60 @ 5.85.

LOUISVILLE.—Lower; \$5.20 @ 5.40.

PITTSBURG.—Active on light, slow on others; \$5.45 @ 5.70.

MILWAUKEE.—\$4.75 @ 5.45.

KANSAS CITY.—Weak to lower; \$4.95 @ 5.30.

CLEVELAND.—Fairly active, \$5.40 @ 5.60.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Slow; \$5.20 @ 5.40.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market is again plentiful this week and the demand has been fair, with prices a shade higher. We quote:

Lambs, best	6.50	a 7.00
Lambs, fair	6.00	a 6.25
Common	5.00	a 6.00
Live sheep, prime	4.00	
Live sheep, common to medium	3.00	a 3.25

LIVE POULTRY.

There is fair demand for live poultry, fowls, chickens and roosters working out at steady prices. Turkeys are in light supply and firmer. Most of the ducks and geese are mixed with small thin birds, and such are slow and irregular, but prime heavy wanted and firm. Live pigeons dull. We quote:

Spring chickens, nearby and Ind., etc., large, lb.	a 11 1/2
Spring chickens, other Western	a 11 1/2
Spring chickens, Southern, per lb.	a 11
Fowls, per lb.	a 10 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.	a 8 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.	a 9
Ducks, Western, per pair	50 a 60
Ducks, Southern and Southwestern, per pair	35 a 45
Geese, Western, per pair	75 a 1.00
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, per pair	70 a 80
Pigeons, per pair	15 a 20

DRESSED BEEF.

The market is quiet; good cattle are fairly firm, but poor western and Texas plentiful and lower. We quote:

Choice native, heavy	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Choice native, light	8 1/2 a 8 3/4
Common to fair native	7 1/2 a 8 1/4
Choice Western heavy	7 1/2 a 8
Choice Western light	7 1/2 a 8
Common to fair Texan	6 a 6 1/2
Good to choice heifers	7 1/2 a 8 1/4
Choice cows	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair cows	6 a 6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags	6 a 6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls	6 a 6 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

There has been a light demand for dressed calves, and the market is very slow. Prime veals are steadily held with prices ruling a shade higher. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime	13
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DRESSED HOGS.

With a good market and a fair demand prices have been higher. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	a 7 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	7 a 7 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	8 a 7 1/2
Pigs	a 7 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was a trifle stronger throughout the week, showing a little advancement. The demand has been fair and prices a little higher. We quote:

Lambs, prime	10 a 10 1/2
Lambs, common to medium	9 a 9 1/2
Prime sheep	a 7 1/2
Medium	6 1/2 a 7
Buck sheep	a 6

DRESSED POULTRY.

There is a scarcity of spring chickens and the market is very strong for all descriptions in good order. Average run of western dry-picked and scalded are promptly salable at 10 1/2 @ 13c. Fancy large yellow chickens possible to place even higher, while most anything in good order will bring 12c. Even at these prices it is difficult to secure any unless buyers will take a fair quantity of fowls. Near-by spring chickens are firmer. Long Island spring ducks plenty and unchanged. Fresh killed turkeys firm. A few spring turkeys arriving. Receipts last six days, 4,230 packages; previous six days, 4,829 packages. We quote:

Turkeys, spring, dry-picked, fancy	20	a 18
Turkeys, spring, average run	15	a 10
Turkeys, old hens, average best	9	a 10
Turkeys, old toms	6	a 8
Turkeys, old, poor	6	a 7
Spring chickens, Phila., select'd, large	16	a 17
Spring chickens, Phila., mixed sizes	13	a 15
Spring chickens, Penn., per lb.	13	a 15
Spring chickens, Western, dry-picked, 4 lbs. and over average to pair	12 1/2	a 13
Spring chickens, Western, 3 lbs. and under average		a 12
Spring chickens, Southw'n, av. best		a 12 1/2
Spring chickens, Southwestern, fair to good	11	a 12
Spring chickens, poor	8	a 10
Fowls, State and Pa., good to prime	10 1/2	a 11
Fowls, Western, scalded	10	a 10 1/2
Fowls, Western, dry-picked, average, prime		a 10 1/2
Fowls, Western, dry-picked, fair to good	9	a 10
Fowls, South'n and Southw'n, prime	5 1/2	a 6
Old roosters, per lb.	6	a 11
Ducks, Eastern & L. I., spring, per lb.	6	a 8
Geese, Eastern, Spring, white, per lb.	14	a 15
Geese, Eastern, Spring, dark, per lb.	11	a 12
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	2.00	a
Squabs, mixed, per dozen	1.50	a 1.75
Squabs, small, dark, per dozen	1.00	a 1.25
Squabs, culls, per dozen	50	a 75

PROVISIONS.

The provision markets slow and prices remain the same as at our last quotation. Western pork loins are holding steady at 10 @ 11c. Pigs are more plenty than they have been for some time back. We quote:

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	11 1/2	a 12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	11 1/2	a 12
Smoked hams, heavy	8	a 11
California hams, smoked, light	8 1/2	a 9
California hams, smoked, heavy	8	a 8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	12 1/2	a 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	12	a
Dried beef sets	10	a 10 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	17	a 18
Smoked shoulders	8	a 8 1/2
Pickled bellies, light	10	a 10 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy	9	a 9 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city	11	a 11 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city	11	a 11 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western	10	a 11

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	7.20	-7.40
Pure refined lards for So. America	-8.00	
Pure refined lard for Brazil (kegs)	-9.15	
Compounds—Domestic	-	
Export	-	
Prime Western lards	7.00	-7.10
Prime city lards	6 1/2	a 6 3/4
Prime lard stearine	a 8	
Prime oleo stearine	7 1/2	a 7 1/2

FISH.

The market has been fair and the demand more plentiful. Weakfish are plentiful in the East, except Jersey, weakfish, which continue to be scarce. Halibut are in small quantities. We quote:

Cod, heads off	6	a 7
Cod, heads on	3 1/2	a 5
Halibut, White	6	a 12
Halibut, Grey	6	a 8
Bluefish, small green	4	a 6
Bluefish, large, green	4	a 8
Eels, skinned	6	a 10
Eels, skin on	4	a 6
Salmon, Western (steel head)	18	a 22
Salmon, Chinook	16	a 18
Lobsters, large	15	a 16
Lobsters, medium	12 1/2	a 12 1/2
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, native	a 25	
Mackerel, Spanish	12 1/2	a 14
Mackerel, small and medium	a 16	
Mackerel, large, native	18	a 20
Soft crabs, large	50	a 60
Soft crabs, medium	25	a 35
Weakfish, green	3	a 4
Sea bass, Eastern	a 8	
Sea bass, Jersey	4	a 6
Haddock	a 4	
Kingfish, native	20	a 25
Prawn	a 75	
Porgies	3	a 4
Butterfish	4	a 6
Flukes	3	a 4
Green turtles	a 18	

BUTTER.

The general situation on high grade creamery butter remains strong under continued decrease in receipts and a small proportion of strictly fancy quality. Some receivers report a very fair demand, while others say the last advance has checked buying to some extent. There is a quiet market for under grade creamery and some receivers again report a little accumulation of such for which they show anxiety to find an outlet. Little doing in June creamery; 21c is freely bid, and an occasional offer is raised 1/2c above that, but the general asking price is 22c, and nobody is willing to pay that price. Western imitation creamery is scarce and rarely of fancy quality. Factory is quieter this week than last.

but high grades are held firmly. Receipts last six days, 39,653 pkgs.; previous six days, 44,043 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.	20 1/2	a 21 1/2
Creamery, firsts	19	a 21
Creamery, seconds	18	a 20
Creamery, thirds	18	a 18 1/2
Creamery, June, extras	21	a 21 1/2
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy	20	a 20 1/2
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	18 1/2	a 19 1/2
State dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	19 1/2	a 20
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	18 1/2	a 19
State dairy, tubs, seconds	17	a 18
State dairy, tubs, thirds	16	a 16
State dairy, tubs, etc.	16	a 18 1/2
Western, imitation creamery, extra	18	a 18
Western, imitation creamery, firsts	16	a 17
Western, imitation creamery, lower grades	15	a 15 1/2
Western factory, June make, fine	16 1/2	a 16 1/2
Western factory, current pkd., finest	16	a 16
Western factory, seconds	15 1/2	a 15 1/2
Western factory, or dairy, lower grades	14	a 15
Renovated butter, fancy	17 1/2	a 18
Renovated butter, common to prime	15	a 17

CHEESE.

The market presents a quiet appearance for large full cream, and general tone easy though nothing to warrant any further change in prices. A few sales reported of both colored and white at 10 1/2c, and some regular factories have been engaged to come in on that basis. Small sizes having only a quiet trade and feeling barely steady. Skims quiet and unchanged. Receipts last six days, 39,490 boxes; previous six days, 41,345 boxes. We quote:

State, full cream, colored, large, fancy	a 10 1/2
State, full cream, white, large, good to choice	10 1/2 a 10 1/2
State, full cream, white, large, fancy	10 1/2 a 10 1/2
State, full cream, white, large, good to choice	10 a 10 1/2
State, full cream, large, poor to fair	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
State, full cream, small, colored, fecy	a 10 1/2
State, full cream, small, white, fancy	10 1/2 a 10 1/2
State, full cream, small, col'd, good to choice	10 1/2 a 10 1/2
State, full cream, small, white, good to choice	10 a 10 1/2
State, full cream, small, poor to fair	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice	9 a 9 1/2
State, light skims, large, choice	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
State, part skims, prime	7 1/2 a 8
State, part skims, fair to good	5 1/2 a 7
State, part skims, common	3 a 4
Full skims	2 a 2 1/2

EGGS.

Arrivals continue of very irregular and defective quality, and while there is still a scarcity of fancy fresh gathered, there is an abundance of all other grades. Some of the fancy marks of Western candled eggs are showing better quality, and buyers have paid up to 10 1/2c at mark for a few of them. A good deal of very fair quality, but showing more or less heat, or rather heavy loss, is going at 12 1/2c to 13c, and there are still many more seriously defective unsalable above 10 1/2c. Dirties are not plenty, but neither is there much demand for them. Receipts last six days, 45,240 cases; previous six days, 52,750 cases. We quote:

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penn., fancy mixed, per doz.	a 18
State and Penn., average prime	15 a 17
Western, closely selected, extras	a 17
Western, closely selected, fancy	15 1/2 a 16 1/2
Western, northerly sections, prime to choice	13 1/2 a 15
Western, good to prime	12 a 13
Western and South'n, fair to good	11 a 11 1/2
Western and South'n, common	10 a 10 1/2
Western, candled, dirties, 30 doz. cs.	a 3.00
Western, uncandled, dirties, 30 doz. cs.	2.40 a 2.85
Western checks, av. best, 30 doz. cs.	1.95 a 2.25
Western culls, inferior, 30-do. case	1.50 a 1.80

QUOTATIONS OFF.

Penn. and State, av. prime, per doz.	17 a 18
Western, northerly sections, choice	a 17
Western and South'n, fair to good	16 a 16 1/2

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The fertilizer still continues to be dull. Western stocks of tankage and blood reported small, and the demand for "future delivery" very active. We quote:

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.50	a 20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	24.00	a 20.00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.70	a 1.76 1/2
Nitrate of soda, to arrive	1.70	a 1.80
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.00	a 13.50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.15	a 2.20
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground	2.22 1/2	a 2.26
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	18.00	a 18.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.00	a 14.50
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	13.00	a 13.50

Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00	a 7.50
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York.	2.10	a 2.20
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b., 2,000 lbs.	11.20	a 11.31 1/2
Fish scrap, dried (at factory), per 100 lbs.	22.25	a 23.00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for meat, per 100 lbs.		a 2.83 1/2
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs. spot		a 2.87 1/2
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2.72 1/2	a 2.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalmit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.70	a 8.95
Kalmit, ex-store, in bulk	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., future shipment	1.78	a 1.85
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.83	a 1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.01	a 1.13
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1.90 1/2	a 2.08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit, S. P.	.36 1/2	a .37

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Ammoniates have been quiet the past week. Holders are firm in their views. We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1/2 per cent., \$20 1/2 (20.50) per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 1/2 per cent., \$19 1/2 (19.50) per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 per cent., \$17.50 @ 18 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 6 1/2 @ 25 per cent., \$13.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.65 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.95 @ 2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 @ 20 per cent., \$2.15 @ 2.20 and 10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore; crushed tankage, 8 @ 25 per cent., \$2.10 @ 10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore; dried fish, \$2 @ 10 f. o. b. factory. Sulphate of ammonia \$2.85 @ 2.87 1/2 c. i. f. New York and Baltimore; domestic \$2.80 f. o. b. Boston. Nitrate of soda spot New York \$1.70.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 1.90-2c. for 60 pr. ct.	
76 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2c.-2.15c. for 60 pr. ct.	
60 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 1/4 to 3 3/4 cts.	
58 pr. ct. Pure Alkali, 90c. to \$1 for 48 pr. ct.	
48 pr. ct. Soda Ash, \$1 to \$1.12 1/2 per 100 lbs.	
Borax, 8c. lb.	
Talc, 14-15c. lb.	
Palm oil, 5 1/2-6c. lb.	
Green olive oil, 60-65c. gallon.	
Yellow olive oil, 65-70c. gallon.	
Green olive oil foots, 6 1/2-6 3/4 c. lb.	
Cochin cocoon oil, 6-6 1/2 c. lb.	
Ceylon cocoon oil, 5 1/2-6c. lb.	
Cottonseed oil, 35-37c. gallon.	
Rosin: M, \$2.60; N, \$2.85; W. G., \$3; W. W. \$3.20 per 280 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	55 to 65c. a piece.
Calves' head, scalded	30 to 40c. a piece.
Sweet breads, veal	25 to 30c. a pair.
Sweet breads, beef	15 to 25c. a pair.
Calves' livers	25 to 30c. a piece.
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c. a piece.
Mutton kidneys	3c. a piece.
Livers, beef	40 to 60c. a piece.
Oxtails	8 to 10c. a piece.
Hearts, beef	8 to 10c. a piece.
Rolls, beef	12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	20 to 25c. a lb.
Lambs' fries	8 to 10c. a pair.

BONES, HOOFs, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$80.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Hoofs	25 00
Horns 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, 1st quality	\$2.50 a \$2.60

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	1 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	3 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

GREEN CALFSKINS.

The market is still dull, prices same as last week, and present indications point to no speedy advancement. We quote:

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. .13
No. 1 calfskins, 9-12	each. 1.15
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14	each. 1.40
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. .11
No. 2 calfskins, 9-12	each. 1.00
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14	each. 1.20
No. 1 Grassers	per lb. .11

No. 1 Grassers, 9-12	each. 1.00
No. 1 Grassers, 12-14	each. 1.20
No. 2 Grassers	per lb. .09
No. 2 Grassers, 12-14	each. 1.00
No. 1 heavy Kips	each. 2.00
No. 2 heavy Kips	each. 1.75
Tick heavy Kips	each. 1.50
No. 1 Kips	each. 1.70
No. 2 Kips	each. 1.50
No. 1 grass Kips	each. 1.50
No. 2 grass Kips	each. 1.30
Ticky Kips	each. 1.00
Branded heavy Kips	each. 1.00
Branded Kips	each. .75
Branded Skins	each. .50

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp. wide, per bundle	70
Sheep, imp. wide, per keg, 50 bund.	\$35.00
Sheep, imp. medium, per bundle	50
Sheep, imp. per bundle med.	46
Sheep, imp. per bundle narrow	34
Hog, American, tcs., per lb.	38
Hog, Amer., bbls., per lb., free of salt	40
Hog, Amer., 1/2 bbls., per lb.	40
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., free of salt	38
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	10
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. Chic.	9
Beef guts, rounds, per lb.	2 a 8
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.	10
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic.	9 1/2
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.	6
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	45
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. Chic.	43
Beef guts, middles, per lb.	8 a 9
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	5 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 a 4 1/2
Russian rings	12 a 20

SPICES.

Prices remain the same as at last week's figures, and the market still continues dull. We quote:

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing. black	14	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing. white	23	24
Pepper, Penang, White	19	20
Pepper, Red, Zanzibar	15	18
Pepper, Shot	15	15
Allspice	8	10
Coriander	4	6
Cloves	10	14
Mace	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3.62 1/2 a 3.70
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Crystals	4 1/2 a 5
Powdered	4 1/2 a 5

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	22
1 extra	18
1	17
IX moulding	16
IX	15 1/2
14	13
15	14
16	13
17	12
18	11
19	10
2	9

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo market closed last week with choice oil at 47, and with stocks on hand of but 900 tierces, chiefly made up of low grades.

To-day, on arrival of the New York steamer, large sales took place at an advance of from two to four florins, the United brand selling at 51 to-day.

In neutral lard business has been very quiet, waiting the course of the lard market here, and as soon as that has reached a settled basis large business will result.

In butter oil the situation is unchanged, except, if anything, the feeling is a little stronger.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.—Closing.—Beef—Extra India mess dull, 72s. 6d.; prime mess steady, 67s. 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western firm, 72s. 6d. Lard—American refined in pails firm, 36s. 6d.; prime Western in tierces firm, 35s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 47s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., steady, 41s. 6d.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., firm, 45s.; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lbs., firm, 41s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 41s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., firm, 39s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 44s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 34s. Cheese—American finest white steady, 51s.; do. colored steady, 52s. Tallow—Prime city steady, 25s.; Australian in London dull, 26s. 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, August, firm, 22s. 6d. Butter—United States finest, 94s.; do. good, 80s.

Retail Department

BUTCHER RANCHMEN.

The conditions of trade are forced to the inexorable laws of business. These control us whether we wish them to do so or not. Our feelings are matters which we are forced to pocket, much to our disgust, when the fierce state of affairs are down upon us.

The Provisioner has always sought to advise and to counsel with the marketmen to the latter's benefit, and to give its matured advice irrespective of the fact whether the state of affairs are as we would like them.

There is no earthly use in blustering and blubbling over things if we cannot bluff them thereby. When we have to meet the inevitable with the cash, it is wisdom to look forward to that time when we are confronted for payment. If we have to come down with the "dust" in the end, it is just as well to plan so that everything can be met. We know that the marketman is up against it. We know that stuff is high to him, and that his customer frowns when a higher price retail is asked. We know and we regret these things. The Provisioner would like to change it all, but it cannot, because good cattle are high, and that makes the carcass stuff very high. The rancher is getting the dividend end of the game. The marketmen have been talking of his own abattoirs to better his condition. We say that cattle are going higher still, and that good cattle will be hard to get at profitable figures. The live stock prices will make meat dearer.

We offer the truest relief, if there be any relief. Let the retailers combine to raise live stock. The asset will always be convenient and handy. The cattle then can either be killed, sold or held as the market suits. There is no money in either buying live stock for slaughter or in killing them for the consumptive market after slaughtered. We do not say this by way of discouragement, for the market conditions are discouraging enough in themselves for both the dealer and the retailer.

Ranting, bluff and blow serve no one any good purpose. We have canvassed the situation from the ranch to the shop, and we feel that we should frankly tell the marketman the truth, even though it hurts his feelings. Think and believe as you like, cattle are short and high, and they will be higher. The free entry of certain hides will not reduce the price. Things are going up; prepare for it.

DAME RUMOR SELLING ABATTOIRS.

There is a persistent rumor that an important West Side small stock abattoir concern is about to sell out to one of the large Western packers. As the trade is hanging fire on the price, the names of the parties are withheld until the deal is in more definite shape. A trade is on. Whether it will be declared off depends upon the "mutually agreeable terms" which finessing is trying to discover.

VALUE OF RAW MEAT IN THE CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS CONFIRMED.

The New York "Herald's" European edition has the following pertinent sense in it in regard to meat diet and tuberculosis:

"Will science succeed in finding a means of preventing and of curing tuberculosis? Researches have been made on all sides, yet to this hour the problem does not appear near solution. It is necessary to say 'to this hour,' for attempts made with the most varied descriptions of serums have till now been fruitless. Is operotherapy—that is to say, the treatment which consists in inoculating with animal juices—about to be more fortunate? Without desiring to forecast the future, but judging from the only experiments which M. Richet, of Paris, has just communicated to the Biological Society, one may reply in the affirmative, assuming it to be legitimate to form conclusions as to man from the dog. But let us not anticipate events; while maintaining a just reserve let us wait until the clinic has pronounced its opinion.

"It results from the observations made by this Paris professor that, in the first place, treatment by cooked meat causes the death of dogs more rapidly than any other treatment. On the contrary, dogs fed upon raw meat continue in good health and get fat.

"Out of a lot of twenty-four dogs tuberculized nine months previously only two that were fed on raw meat survive. They are large and in perfect health, whereas the other twenty-two have long since succumbed.

"Out of another lot of dogs also inoculated with tuberculosis products, one only, fed extensively with raw meat, survived and continued in good condition, whereas all the rest died within five months at the outside, in a state of extreme cachexy.

"The juice of raw meat acts in the same manner as raw meat. The animals that were tuberculized and treated with the juice keep in good health others treated in any other manner all die within periods ranging from one to five months at the outside.

"If the curative properties of raw meat are evident, the prophylactic part played by it is not less so. In fact, animals nourished with the juice of raw meat in large quantities, and subsequently inoculated, appear refractory to tuberculosis, as has been proved by the latest experiments related by M. Richet, where the animals prepared by alimentation with raw flesh continue perfectly well, while others are either dead or dying.

"But what is the dose of raw meat that should be given to dogs in order to preserve them from tuberculosis? Of the dogs tuberculized by M. Richet, one received 7 grammes of meat per kilogramme of the animal's weight; another 12 grammes, a third 32 grammes, and a fourth and last 64 grammes per kilogramme of its weight per day. The first died, but the three others are in very good health. It may, therefore, be assumed that the average amount of raw meat required to preserve a dog inoculated with tuberculosis is from 10 to 12 grammes per day and per kilogramme.

"As M. Richet showed in a previous communication, raw meat acts by its juice and not by its pulp. In fact, if one places a piece of raw meat, compressed to extract the juice, beneath a tap of running water for twenty-

four hours and then presses it, one obtains a juice which is absolutely inactive.

"To administer raw meat with which it is proposed to treat tuberculosis patients it must not be chopped or rasped; it must be scraped with a sharp knife; the pulp must be put into cold broth and thus diluted. In this way one obtains a kind of soup over which one pours tepid broth or thin soup and even the yolks of one or two eggs.

"In view of the results obtained by M. Richet, the preventive and curative treatment of tuberculosis by raw meat is to be recommended as the most effective means at our disposal at this moment for combating this terrible malady."

A LAMB CARCASS FROM AUSTRALIA.

A New Zealand spring lamb was received in New York City by William Shields after the carcass had traveled 17,000 miles through all latitudes. It reached New York on Thursday in excellent condition. It was sent around the world as a present and on an experimental voyage to test the question as to whether carcass stuff can be safely landed here from the antipodes. This carcass came to the port of New York on the steamer Majestic, from Liverpool. The butchers of New York City are much interested in this trial shipment.

Mr. Shields says that the meat is tender and in prime condition. The actual cost of landing it from the South Pacific has not transpired as the data has to be obtained from the port of shipment in Maoriland.

BOUGHT OUT VANDERBECKS.

The negotiations for the purchase of the business of the important abattoir plant of A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co. were practically consummated last Saturday and the deal closed on Tuesday, when Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., the purchasers, took over the business of the concern and immediately commenced slaughtering small stock at the new plant. By acquiring the important interests of A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co., the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. executed a shrewd and a good business move in the East.

The interest acquired includes the concern's large abattoir and wool pulling factory at 44th and 45th streets, near First avenue, the company's branches at Vesey street and Washington street, Manhattan, and the big branch at Wallabout Market, Brooklyn.

The securing of this abattoir and wool pulling factory gives the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. control of the entire property of the two blocks from 44th to 46th streets on First avenue, and running back to the East River, with the exception of the 100 ft. running from First avenue between 44th and 45th streets, controlled by Swift and Company.

This new abattoir of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. joins their other property and increases their facilities. Along with these huge blocks of buildings and properties the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. also control the two blocks of deep water frontage on the East River at the river end of their immense plant.

It is the intention of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. to continue killing the full complement of small stock of like quality at their new plant, and they will probably kill more.

This fine equipment along with the newly appointed abattoir recently opened in the basement of the big home plant gives them a position which now makes them the chief sheep and lamb slaughterers in the East. The company is now placed in a position as wool pullers to handle their own pelts as well as to make them desirable purchasers of the pelts of other slaughterers.

George Fleir and W. Callagan, members of the Vanderbeck company, will remain with the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. in important capacities.

The Vanderbeck plant killed some of the finest small stock in the city. The concern had the respect and patronage of a high class and particular city trade. The company was formed not long ago, after the death of the founder.

Greater New York Items

** Enoch Lockitt, the retired provision dealer, who, with his brothers John and Charles founded the firm of Lockitt & Son, at Division and Raymond streets, Brooklyn, some years ago, was buried from 26 Park place, Manhattan, Friday night of last week. He died at Woodstock, N. Y., the Wednesday previous.

** Joseph Burnado, the butcher who has a market at 2041 First avenue, Manhattan, had a lively bout with an Irish woman who called in for a steak and gave the butcher a slash with his cleaver because he couldn't "spake English." She said "Oirish was good 'nough f'r Annie Nash 'n 'twas dacent 'nough far thim farin dagoes." She said she didn't "mane to coot th' b'y, bit unly maint t' give 'm bit 'v 'r cuff f'r jabbein' his hathen gibberish" at her. He's in the hospital.

** Assemblyman Prince, at the meeting of the Central Labor Union said that the head of a firm of sausage manufacturers had showed him receipts for money paid a canvasser for advertisements in an alleged souvenir which the Central Labor Federation was supposed to be getting out. The Central Labor Federation had gone out of existence before the date of these receipts, but somehow this canvasser managed to get possession of its old seal. A committee was appointed to see Captain McClusky of the Detective Bureau and ask him to put some of his sleuths on the case.

** The horse owned by Louis Frank, the well known butcher at 186 Eighth avenue, took fright, ran away, plunged through a \$150 plate glass window at Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, knocked down a young woman and upset the neighborhood generally. Some wag said that the horse thought he was at a livery stable on trial and was showing what he could do in a pinch. The young lady's sister, in trying to get out of the way, ran over a dog which bit her. The dog got away and "is still going," a policeman said.

** A branch of the Butchers' Union, of Manhattan, has been organized at the West-side Union Hall, 342 West 42d street, on Sunday.

** The Provisioner announces with much regret the death of Mayer Strauss, an old time wholesale butcher, who was well known to the trade some years ago. He had retired from the butcher business and conducted a large billiard room in Brooklyn up to within a short time of his death.

** Louis Hirsch, of Amsterdam avenue, besides being an expert butcher, is also an expert yachtsman. He has just returned from a yachting trip and his mind was so full of ropes and sails that he was softly humming to himself, "A sailor's life is the life for me," as he gracefully raised and lowered his awning just to keep his hand in practice. Mr. Hirsch sails his vessel himself, being both captain and crew.

** The U. S. District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to John Huter, butcher, of 1 East 134th street, Manhattan.

** James McLaughlin and other boys broke into the egg, butter and cheese store of S. S. Long & Brother, at 84 Dey street, a few days ago, and promised to send eggs to "Central" by 'phone right away. They are now "Gerry chickens" on their own confession.

** Wm. Dahmer, the popular butcher of 450 Amsterdam avenue, has introduced a novelty in the advertising line. He has a number of little china sheep, steers, pigs and chickens in his window, with neat blue signs hanging from their mouths, telling the different choice cuts of meat to be found in the cooler. Mr. Dahmer is up to date and the appearance of his market shows the prosperity that is his due.

** The Eastmans Company of New York has secured a judgment against George Schwoerer for the sum of \$43.

** Poultry is bringing better prices on a sound market tone. The stuff is arriving in better condition. Shippers are packing their birds more sensibly than last season.

** It is expected that the engagement of a young man on the general staff of Nelson Morris & Co., at 23 Tenth avenue, will be announced soon. It is reported that he and the sweet "donar" have negotiated a reciprocity agreement, which has spread a lifelong smile over the young gallant's face. The rumor is that it was all inspired over an ice cream seance and in a long, confidential walk. Well, the lambs will get in the habit of

Following the older ones to slaughter,
Or cooing love to Hyman's altar.

The Committee on Decorations and mistletoe will now be in order.

** The up-town butchers are making a move at the push cart nuisance. It's getting so in some quarters that each store has its sidewalk push cart competitor. They are dirty, filthy, diseased competitors at that.

** Charles Cooley, Swift and Company's cashier at the 13th street and Tenth avenue general offices, left Saturday for his holiday. He is resting in some mountain nook or on the bosom of Mother Ocean. At any rate he is having a good time.

** P. J. Garrity, so long in charge of the beef export department of Nelson Morris & Co., at New York city, has severed his connection with the company. He was an expert at loading large steamer refrigerators.

** C. L. Klock, of Baltimore, Md., is now in charge of Nelson Morris & Co.'s export refrigerated beef department. Mr. Klock has much experience in this line, and has handled a lot of the company's chilled meats in a cold storage way. He is now in New York city at headquarters.

** A. J. Picard, of Nelson Morris & Co.'s Manhattan staff, has been promoted to the position of sheep salesman at the company's important Fort Green (Brooklyn) box. Mr. Picard is a handsome young man, with good manners and winning ways.

** Louis Lowenstein, of 230 East 16th street, has opened a new store at No. 789 Greenwich street, and from the looks of things will make quite a success of it. He is a hard-working young man, and certainly deserves his success. It can be said that while he is only seven years in this country he is already proprietor of two good shops. More power to you, Louis.

** Sam Sonn, of 1440 Second avenue, is one of the shining lights in butcherdom. Besides being the proprietor of one of the busiest markets on Second avenue, he has in his employ a younger brother, who he will back for \$10,000 against any meat cutter in New York. The cashier in this up-to-date store, Miss Margaret Stahl, has a record that few can equal. She has won the championship two successive years at golf, and is an expert tennis player. She has many valuable prizes she won as a fancy swimmer and diver, and, being born in Kentucky, is a magnificent equestrienne. Any fine Sunday she may be seen riding Mr. Sonn's spirited thoroughbred through the park. Being an up-to-date young lady, Miss Stahl does not believe in side saddles, or riding habit. We leave the rest to your imagination.

** Otto Feltman, the handsome manager of Nelson Morris & Co.'s box at Tenth avenue and 13th street, is engaged to the beautiful daughter of Joseph Habermann, the prominent hide and skin merchant at 40th street and Eleventh avenue.

** Abraham Moses, provision and poultry dealer of 386 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn, filed his petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday. Liabilities, \$1,844.65. Assets, none. He has insurance policies, but these are exempted.

** James McLean has just furnished new marble tops for the counters in market of J. L. Reynolds, at White Plains, N. Y.

** James McLean has also completed a very handsome delicatessen refrigerator for J. B. Quinlan, at 99th st. and Columbus ave. This box is constructed of quartered oak, and is very highly polished. Ten plate glass doors stretch across the front of the box, through which can be seen all the delicacies that a man's palate would crave for, from a pig's knuckle to a cold bottle.

MR. POWDERMAKER RESIGNED.

H. Powdermaker, the general Eastern superintendent of Nelson Morris & Co., has at his own request been relieved of his duties at New York city. It is understood that Mr. Powdermaker, who successfully managed the company's important house in Washington, D. C., before being promoted to New York, will be given an important post on the company's staff, but in another field. Mr. Powdermaker is a very active, energetic and capable gentleman, and has won for himself a name in the packinghouse field.

THE NEW GENERAL EASTERN SUPER-INTENDENT.

Nelson Morris & Co.'s general Eastern office has a new head in the person of C. E. Ayers, the company's well-known manager of the New England territory. Mr. Ayers succeeded Mr. Powdermaker very recently, the latter having resigned. The new general Eastern superintendent comes to his present post with years of experience in the packinghouse line. He is one of the best men on the staff of the company, and his promotion is on his merits as a manager of men and things. He will find a friendly hand among the packinghouse men of New York city.

Diamonds and Steers.

A. D. McCabe, a prominent Asbury Park butcher, has a most unique scarf pin presented him by his employees in the shape of a \$50 gold piece with his photograph and initials handsomely mounted on it in diamonds. Mr. McCabe has eight employees and his scarfpin is octagon shaped.

In connection with the above it may be stated that Jim Weston, the East Side heavyweight, offered Mr. McCabe his choice of two cattle in exchange for the pin, but they didn't swap, so Jimmy got mad and bought the apple man's stock; a handsome prize will be given the person who guesses why, correctly.

A Horse That Loves Frankfurters.

Morris Maibrun, of Columbus avenue, is the owner of an educated horse, for which he has refused numerous high priced offers. It is a common occurrence for him—the horse, of course—to walk into his owner's store and help himself to a few apples. And what he loves more than anything else is frankfurter sausages; four or five pounds of them being an appetizer for him.

A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

315 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

.....NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

Local and Personal

**** Thomas Mansfield, of St. Louis, Mo.,** won the beef skinning contest in three minutes at Okawville, last week.

**** Samuel Murphy, the Lincoln, Neb., butcher,** is suing the Lincoln Traction Company for \$10,000 for knocking him down with one of the concern's cars. One of his arms is disabled. He's deaf.

**** Ben, Frankhauser, the old time retired butcher,** at Reading, Pa., is dead. He was buried last week.

**** Edward L. Eppinger, the upper South Orange (N. J.) butcher,** was, last week, adjudged a bankrupt. His troubles were brought to a focus by running over a child and then up against a judgment for \$150 damages.

**** J. F. Cochrane, the well known butcher and meat cutter, of Danbury, Ia.,** has joined hands with Michelson & Grant as one of their staff.

**** Boiling bones** sometimes becomes a hazardous and expensive undertaking when your neighbors object. H. C. Cyphers, of 6371 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., found this out when he was fined \$100 for it. Mr. Cyphers is a butcher and runs a slaughter house.

**** The market and residence of George Kern, of Sparrowbush, N. Y.,** has been destroyed by fire. The misfortune to the marketman happened last week.

**** Charles W. Armour works well under a power of attorney or in any other way.** His running of the Armour Packing Company during the absence in Europe of his brother, Kirk B. Armour, was of the able and capable kind.

**** Charles H. Brown, of Packer Bros.,** meat market, at Sayville, L. I., driving a runaway horse, found it pretty hard to move a tree. The buggy stopped in pieces, but Mr. Brown went on a short distance.

**** W. F. Hubbard, the manager of the meat market at Front street and Grand avenue, New Haven, Conn.,** met with a sad accident last week. He ran against a thin knife blade and cut himself severely.

**** The butchers' wives like Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's new system of paying wages by non-negotiable receipts which are cashed only at the banks. The saloon men are routing at the new system. That alone shows the good sense of the company in establishing the new system.**

**** The Middletown (N. Y.) Beef Company** came near having another fire disaster. Before putting the fire out 4,000 lbs. of ham were cooked.

**** Henry Fischer, a Louisville, Ky., butcher,** was overcome by heat last week. He is one of the softshell kind. All butchers haven't iron hands.

**** Schlaack Bros. have taken on the improvement air; the handsome decoration of their market at Pontiac, Mich., is evidence of this fact. It is to their credit. Ladies like nice, clean, artistic meat markets.**

**** William P. Schwartz, a Baltimore (Md.) butcher,** told the police that robbers rid him of about \$10,000 during the last ten years, and sundry valuables of the person recently. The "lady of the house" proved by her own confession to have glided in and out of the old man's pockets at convenient intervals.

**** Ellner G. Nichols has closed his delicatessen store at Main street, Flushing, N. Y.** The "To Let" sign tells the story. The trade in that section has not been encouraging.

**** Geo. Shaw, the Warner street, Oneida, (N. Y.) butcher,** got tired of bad business, and tried to commit suicide last week.

**** Solomon Sisco's meat market, at Seneca Falls, N. Y.,** was afire on Sunday morning. The blaze roasted meat and things generally. His wife isn't cooking these days.

**** Automatic fire hose has been put in at Center Market, Newark, N. J.** One reel of hose is put at each end of the market. The two-inch pipes are about all laid for this new fire service.

**** Peter Harrington, at one time a well-known meat dealer at North Adams, Mass.,** thinks it's funny to terrorize his family, and drive them into the street. A crack on the head with a cleaver might fetch him around.

**** A Paradise Green (Conn.) trolley car** banged into the meat wagon of marketman Charles N. Curtis, whose shop is on Stratford avenue. The driver, a lad, was fired through the air and somewhat hurt.

**** P. B. Hodges, the Yuma (Ariz.) butcher,** was down about Tempe scouting around for beef cattle. He buys and kills his own meat for his market.

**** Horace L. Niles, the well-known provision dealer of Springfield, Mass.,** was killed Friday morning of last week at his home by the accidental explosion of a shotgun, which he was cleaning.

**** Dr. Slocum, the Health Officer of Holland Patent, N. Y.,** is making it hot for the stench of the local slaughterhouse. The farmers who pass try to throw their noses over their heads in a vain effort to dodge the sickening effluvia.

**** The Sheriff of Troy, N. Y., seized the market of Thomas F. O'Brien, Sixth and Down streets, of that city, a few days ago. Trouble was caused by a \$75 judgment in favor of a woman. O'Brien "hit the grit."**

**** Harvey S. Gross, the happy butcher of Allentown, Pa.,** was made so a few days ago by Miss Cora Hoffman, who presented him with—her heart. They were married at Coopersburg, and are now looking at the moon from under the same umbrella.

**** The following indignant citizens of Paterson, N. J., don't want the huckster and provision wagons lined up along the curbstone on market days: John Hickman, John**

Habben, William Norwood, John V. Sandford, J. H. Hemmingway, Lowenthal Brothers, Benjamin Rosenstein, Charles Brown, W. H. Harmon, Stephen A. Wall, Bethel & Legg, Charles V. Winter, Charles Beilfield, Frank Oelrich, Charles Delzer, J. Hottentz, Marshall & Bogert, D. Demarest, John Ackerman, A. Zabriskie, E. B. Dates, Thomas Graham, Robert Sidel, Victor Klenert, Arthur W. Bishop and Samuel Goldstein.

**** G. J. Goll, the enterprising marketman at Morrell and Glass streets, Springfield, Mass.,** has put a complete sausage making equipment in his place of business there.

A "GUARANTEED EGG" RANCH.

There are all sorts of ranches these days. There is a duck ranch on Long Island, a huge goose and feather ranch in Texas, a Belgian hare ranch in Kansas and the usual spring chicken, goat and other ranches all over this country. There isn't yet a cat ranch or a dog ranch, but there is an egg ranch in New Jersey. It is just starting. A "guaranteed egg company" is planning it upon the basis of an annual expenditure of \$210,000. The concern expects to produce fully 80,000 eggs per day, or about 29,200,000 per year. To produce this result the company purposes colonizing 150,000 chickens. New York city eats about 1,200,000,000 eggs annually, and hundreds of thousands of poultry. That is the hungry market which is alluring the new ranch owners. The old farm hen will have to be put through a sort of pullet kindergarten before she will know how to sit or lay on the new patent nest which removes her egg the minute it is laid. Maybe this is to fool the chick to renewed effort. Anyhow, the new perch, the patent disk and other rigs will have a try.

IS THERE MONEY IN CHEESE?

The following statement of a cheese factory for the month of June will give an idea as to whether it pays to make cheese in the average district on a small scale:

Total amount of milk received in the month, 224,776 lbs.; total amount of cheese made, 22,141 lbs.; total amount of butter fat, 8,771.04 lbs.; number of pounds to 1 lb. of product, 10.15 lbs.; total amount of money received for cheese \$1,980.40; average price per pound product, \$.0895; average price per 100 lbs. milk, \$77.71; net balance due patrons, \$1,747.92; average test, 3.90.

E. A. Campbell, of McLean, N. Y., has now taken possession of the meat market recently purchased by him at Ludlowville, in that State.

Steaks Forty Cents.

The gold miners at Dawson City, Alaska, are taking any old cow at a high price. They are now rejoicing that beef and mutton is now down to 40c. per pound. It used to be up about the dollar mark. The restaurants haven't yet heard the news, apparently, as they keep up the old prices, and clean out a man's pocket for the price of a square meal.

B. HELLER & CO. CHEMISTS.

We are the manufacturers of Zanzibar Carbon, the original and only perfectly true smoke color for hams and sausage. Write us, if you wish Reliable Goods at lowest figures. We are the largest meat color manufacturers in the world.

249-251-253 SO. JEFFERSON ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Aronstein, W., 117 and 119 Attorney; to M. Schindler	40
Blum, C. C., 577 Second ave.; to J. McLean	250
Charken, Abraham, 239 Henry st.; to H. Brand	75
Heinzinger, John, 1608 Third ave.; to J. C. Norat	650
Levin, Albert, 49 Rutgers; to Kornblat & Terber	70
Stein, Phil, 1859 Second ave.; to H. Brand	115
Schoenfeld, Hugo, 2229 Second ave.; to B. Lobenstein	200

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Gebele, A., 1047 Flabush ave.; to A. Kirsch	50
Ward, J. C., 1384 Broadway; to B. H. Jones	125

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Droteff, Martin, 86 Charles st.; to Smith & S.	50
Grimm, Fred, 43 Third ave.; to C. C. N. Grassman	150
Kolnik, Taube, 106 Ludlow; to H. Rubin	36
Ruedi, Ferd, 1108 Brook ave., and 678 East 168th st.; to F. & F. W. P. Bauer	400
Salerni, G., 16 Mulberry; to M. Beatrice	85
Feldman, Abraham, 263 Rivington st.; to M. Levin	53
Germansky & Sarlapsky, 96½ Fulton st.; to B. Jaffe	300
Holtander & Buxbaum, 215 Wooster; to I. D. Goodman	120

Bills of Sale

Greenhuth, Annie, 270 Delancey; to L. Storck	65
Hinckley, J., 173 East 84th st.; to K. Mulvey	500
Hoffman, J. M., 40 East 4th st.; to J. Teinberg	2,700
Innerfeld, Fannie, 29 Attorney st.; to Sam Innerfeld	225
Osterman, N., 1877 Second ave.; to H. Weidanz	1
Rosenzweig, Barney, 183 Norfolk; Abramowitz & Schwarz	100
Umansky & Yalem, 72 Sixth ave.; to Jacob Umansky	500

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Barlin, H. S., 151 Harrison ave.; to M. J. Schurr	200
Bennett, E., 525 Humboldt; to H. Eggers & Co.	150
Dahlhaus, F., 188 Hopkins ave.; to Miller & Gaus	100
McKane, G. N., Sheephead Bay; to F. T. White & Co.	300
Segal, B., 61 Bartlett; to B. Cohen	200
Cohen, L., & Dora Mandiberg, 84 Manhattan ave.; to H. Cohen	500

Bills of Sale.

Warshar, Isador, 151 Harrison ave.; to H. S. Barlin	200
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Confiscated the Chickens.

The energetic city inspectors of the Health Department at Chicago, Ill., recently seized 80,000 lbs. of bad poultry shipped there from St. Paul, Minn. It didn't pay somebody.

BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—Frank S. Roberts, Barkhamsted, meats, etc.; moved to Simsbury.
—John Bartlett, Hartford, meat market; sold out.—James Curtis, Simsbury, meat market; sold out.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—John Exline, Washington, provisions; damaged by fire (insured).—Chas. L. Wood, Washington, provisions, etc.; sold out.

GEORGIA.—Central Market Co. (not inc.) W. D. Smith, Sr., and W. D. Smith, Jr., Atlanta, meats; chattel mortgage, \$640.

INDIANA.—Howard Witt, Anderson, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$2,000.—Lewis Stroded, Huntington, meats; R. E. mortgage, \$2,000.

KENTUCKY.—E. W. Norris, Lancaster, butcher; out of business.—Weil Simpson & Co., Lexington, butchers; dissolved.

MAINE.—Ezra Clifford, South Gardiner, fish; voluntary bankruptcy.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Atwood & Kenedy, Haverhill, meats, etc.; dissolved.—A. O. Grant, Spencer, hotel; discontinued.—H. L. Miles, Springfield, meats, etc.; dead.—H. F. Goodwin, West Springfield, meats, etc.; sold out.—Fred H. Allen, Boston, provisions; chattel mortgage, \$150.—Walter C. Giles, Boston, provisions; chattel mortgage \$1,500 discharged.—W. C. Tracy, Springfield, meats; chattel mortgage, \$574.—Louis Resnick, Worcester, retail meats; chattel mortgage, \$150, Aug. 7, 1899, discharged.

MICHIGAN.—Charles L. Corrao, Ann Arbor, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$750.—Wm. H. Kramer, Detroit, meats, etc.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

NEBRASKA.—Beeler & Wilson, Beaver City, meats; dissolved; now Ed Wilson.—C. E. Stouffer, Bradshaw, meats; succeeded by Chas. Gardner.—Fred. Boeckel, Crete, meats; succeeded by T. M. Mareck.—Machurek & Wonderlick, meats; dissolved; now F. Machurek.—Walter E. Shaffer & Co., Lincoln, fish; closed.—B. Beha & Co., Hastings, meats; E. E. Marquis, bill of sale, half interest.—W. Buthern, Omaha, hotel; chattel mortgage, \$3,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Deering & Sterns Co., Berlin, provisions, etc.; succeeded by Minnie Sterns.

NEW YORK.—Edwin A. Bolles, Mineville, meats; assigned.

OHIO.—Mrs. Lydia J. Schneider, Toledo, meats; canceled one R. E. mortgage \$4,000, and gave one \$4,500.

PENNSYLVANIA.—C. C. Helan, Sharon, meat; sold out.

UTAH.—James Squires, Hyrum, meat; sold out.—Mrs. R. M. Carey, Price, hotel; sold out.

New Shops.

The Washington Market is the name of the new market opened at 364 Washington street, Portland, Ore., by McGregor & Winandy.

A. G. Kerber, of Batavia, N. Y., has opened a new market on Railroad street, Ilion, N. Y.

Frank Clow has started in the market business at Clarksville, N. Y., and is doing a good business.

Harry Brougham is having an addition built to his meat market at Bellevue, N. Y.

B. F. Pedrick has commenced building his meat market on Center street, Scranton, Pa.

The "Haven Block Meat Market" has been opened in the Haven Block, Glenville, Ohio.

Alex Venci has re-opened his meat market at California and Harvey streets, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Graham & Moyer, of Oswego, have opened a new meat market at Lynn, Ill.

Bennett & Swartz have opened a meat market on Beauregard avenue, San Angelo, Tex.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Grand Rapids, Mich., sent a husky delegation over to Milwaukee, Wis., to the big association butcher barbecue there. At least most of the boys came back home husky.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) Retail Butchers' Association has set itself to the task of closing all of the retail markets in the city at 7 p. m. week days and 10.30 a. m. Sundays. This association is still working on a plan for a perfect system of credit agreements.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Nashville, Tenn., has decided to take a prominent part in the parades and festivities of Labor Day.

The members of the New Haven (Conn.) Retail Butchers' Association are kicking on the kiting of meat prices. Unless some one get on the prices of cattle and stop them from rising, the retailer has a grim view. In the meantime this is what one of the New Haven marketmen says: "I have stood advance after advance, and seen the price of meat rise to its present figure, and, now, by close calculating I can just make both ends meet—and that is no pun either. With one more advance, I don't know where I'll be at, and I know of several others who are in the same boat. The customers won't stand many more raises, or they'll stop eating meat and live on fish." Three days of fish will make a man pay 'most any price for meat for a change, so put up the retail price.

The retail butchers of Salt Lake and Ogden, Utah, had a combined barbecue and outing last week. The greased pig had a miserable holiday. An inter-city ball game helped the other events to fill in a great day for the Western marketmen.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Albany, N. Y., is staring at the wholesale prices of beef which have gone up from 8½c to 9½c per pound. The retailers have been forced to rush prices up as follows:

Sirloin, which is now bringing 18c, will be increased to 20c. Porterhouse, from 20 to 22 and 24c, and rib roast from 14 to 16c, to 16 and 18c; shoulder, from 12½ to 14c, and round from 14 to 16c.

The dealer wants to kick the stockraiser, the butcher wants to kick the wholesaler, and the customer of the retailer wants to kick his butcher for the high prices of things. The owner of the steer grins.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Oswego, N. Y., held its annual outing Thursday of last week at Beach Oswego. There was a brass band, an orchestra, dancing and a number of events made the day a very enjoyable one for all who were lucky enough to be present, and a big, happy crowd was on hand all day.

Business Changes.

The Adams Provision Company has disposed of its West Side market at Westport, Conn., to Leonard H. Gault, who formerly owned it.

R. A. Smith has bought the market business of Plummer Brothers at Winchester, Ohio.

Mr. Heinz (Blank) has moved his delicatessen store to 101 Pike street, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Ross B. Meeker, the Watertown (N. Y.) marketman, has filed his petition in bankruptcy.

Frank Morris has purchased the interest of Mr. Jamison in the dissolved market firm of Groom & Jamison, of Doylestown, Pa.

Fred Farr, of Eglinton, has purchased the meat market of Pearson Bros., at Thornhill, Ont., Can.

Mr. Hoover, of Hopeville, has bought the meat market of A. B. Stearn, at Woodbury, Pa.

A. E. Meisel & Co. have purchased the Keston meat market, at Miller street, Alpena, Mich.

Chicago.....Markets

LARDS.

Choice, prime steam.....	6.72
Prime steam.....	6.65
Neutral.....	8 1/4
Compound.....	6.25

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	7.50 a 7.75
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OILS.

Lard, oil, Extra.....	52 a
Lard oil, Extra No. 1.....	43 a
Lard oil, No. 1.....	38 a
Lard oil, No. 2.....	35 a
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	8 1/4 a
Nutsfoot oil, Pure.....	50 a
Nutsfoot oil, No. 1.....	45 a
Tallow oil.....	44 a

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	4 1/2
No. 2.....	4 1/2
Edible tallows.....	5

GREASES.

Brown.....	3 1/2
Yellow.....	3 1/2
White, A.....	4 1/2
White, B.....	4 1/2
Bone.....	4 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1 1/4 a 1 1/2
Inferior or black fat.....	1 1/4 a 2
Suet.....	3 a
Shop bones, per 100 lb.....	39 a 41

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	33 a 34 1/2
Crude, in tanks.....	a 31
Butter oils, in barrels.....	37 a 40

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.00
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.80
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit.....	1.75
Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton.....	20.00
Unground t'k'g. 9 and 20 p. c. per ton.....	18.00
Unground t'k'g. 8 and 20 p. c. per ton.....	16.00
Unground t'k'g. 6 and 35 p. c. per ton.....	13.50
Ground raw bones.....	24.00
Ground steam bones.....	15.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1.....	\$200 a \$250 per ton 65-70 lb. av.
Hooft.....	\$25.00 to \$26.00 per ton
Round shin bones.....	\$58.00 to \$60.00 per ton
Flat shin bones.....	\$41.00 to \$43.00 per ton
Thigh bones.....	\$130.00 per ton, 90-100 lb. av.

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork tenderloins.....	14 a 14 1/2
Pork loins.....	8 1/4 a 8 1/2
Spare ribs.....	4 a 4 1/4
Trimnings.....	5 1/2 a 6
Boston butts.....	7 a 7 1/4
Cheek meat.....	a 3

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar.....	a 4 1/2
White, clarified sugar.....	a 5 1/2
Plantation, granulated sugar.....	5 1/2 a 5 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	a 75
Lard, tierces.....	85 a 87 1/2

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—At the close of the week holding seems to be quite firm, but there is no export demand and any increase of business if from the home soap trade. The last sale of city in hhds. was the resale at 47-16c, at which the contract deliveries to the home trade went in. There is no change in prices from our review.

COTTON SEED OIL.

The close of the market shows continued firm conditions, without additional features from those in our review.

OLEO STEARIN E.

A little steadier market because of firmer lard; some business is pending at 7 1/2c.

J. E. Squires, A. W. Greene and others have applied for a charter for the Monticello Cottonseed Oil Mill, of Monticello, Ga., with a capital of \$30,000.

SAM HYMANN WITH HAMMOND'S.

Sam Hymann, who so long represented Nelson Morris & Co., in the New York Produce Exchange, and who resigned to go into business for himself, is now with the G. H. Hammond Company, of Hammond, Ind., and is the company's New York general provision man. Mr. Hymann is a whole team in himself, and the Hammond Company were lucky in securing a man so familiar with the provision trade and so competent to deal with its phases.

Cattle Quarantine Station.

The United States Cattle Quarantine Station, at Garfield, N. J., will shortly be moved to Athenia, near Paterson. The Garfield borough council has endeavored to open certain streets through the grounds now in use, and the Government has determined to get new quarters. Forty acres of land near the Athenia depot have been bought by the Government for \$30,000.

* Charles F. Martin, of Denver, Colo., secretary of the National Live Stock Association, was in Chicago last week. He says the attendance at the International Live Stock Exposition to be held in Chicago in December promises to surpass all estimates hitherto made. The far West and South, he says, will be well represented on account of the prosperous condition of the business and the good prices for live stock now prevalent.

* By a vote of 86 to 22 the members of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange Thursday of last week decided for the second time not to join the National Association of Live Stock Exchanges. The National Association has for its object the consideration of questions of national character, affecting the live stock industry and using its influence towards securing laws favorable to the trade. The opposition to the proposition was mainly due to the feeling that the National Exchange is dominated by men representing Chicago interests, and would be used in the interest of the Chicago market. Some of the members of the local exchange are anxious to join the National Association, and will probably submit the proposition again as soon as the rules of the exchange will permit.

* The Commissary Department of the United States Army in Chicago awarded contracts last week for a large additional shipment of meats to China. The contracts were let as follows: 175,000 lbs. bacon, to Swift and Company; 48,000 lbs. of corned beef, 96,000 lbs. of roast beef, and 5,400 lbs. of beef tongue, all in one and 2-lb. cans, to Armour & Co.; 50,040 lbs. of lard, to Cudahy Packing Company; 3,600 lbs. of corned beef, 3,600 lbs. of beef tongue, and 5,000 lbs. of sliced dried beef, all in one and 2-lb. cans, to Hammond & Co.; 1,200 lbs. of pigs' feet and 5,000 lbs. of sliced dried beef, both in 2-lb. cans, and 5,400 lbs. of sausage, to Libby, McNeill & Libby.

Business Opportunities

Cottonseed for Europe.

Chemically delinted seed wanted for the coming campaign. Offers shall contain statement from which territories the seed is obtained and what quantities could be delivered every month. Address D. C. O., Box 135, The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

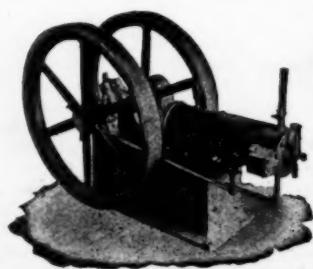
WANTED

A Second-hand Green Bone, or Tallow Scrap Cake Cutter, for power; in good order; must be cheap for CASH.

Address Box 65, Wurtsboro, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 656,217. APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING CORELESS CAN ICE. William Roettinger, Newport, and John Conn, Bellevue, Ky.; said William Roettinger assignor of one-fourth to William D. Roettinger, Newport, Ky. Filed July 6, 1897. Serial No. 643,659.
- 656,348. COMPUTING SCALE. Austin B. Haydin, Chicago, Ill. Filed September 8, 1899. Serial No. 729,877.
- 656,423. CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATOR. Erix G. N. Salenius, Albano, Sweden; assignor to the Aktiebolaget Radiator, same place. Filed December 29, 1897. Serial No. 664,420.
- 656,433. MIXING MACHINE FOR HAIR, ETC. Gustave Verburggen, Framise, Belgium. Filed November 24, 1899. Serial No. 738,140.
- 656,529. APPARATUS FOR EXTRACTING OIL. Eugene Donard, Paris, France. Original application filed May 27, 1898. Serial No. 681,922. Divided and this application filed June 14, 1900. Serial No. 20,323.
- 656,595. APPARATUS FOR MAKING FERTILIZERS. Joseph F. Bussels, Irvington, Va.; assignor to American Process Company, New York, N. Y. Filed October 5, 1898. Serial No. 672,668.
- 656,552. FILTERING MATERIAL. Nicholas Lauser, Allegheny, Pa. Filed March 6, 1900. Serial No. 7,585.



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